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WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM.

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NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

William Fogg, vs. *Hiram Hobbs, and others.*

The opinion of the Court was delivered by Gibson, Chief Justice.

This record raises, a second time, the only question on a phrase in the Constitution, which has occurred since its adoption; and however partizans may have disputed the wisdom of its provisions, no man has disputed the clearness of the phraseology. We have often been called upon to enforce its limitations of legislative power; but the business of interpretation was incidental, and the difficulty was not in the diction, but the uncertainty of the act to which it was to be applied. I have said, a question on the meaning of a phrase has arisen a second time. It would be more accurate to say the *same* question has arisen the second time. About the year 1795, as I have it from James Gibson, Esq., of the Philadelphia Bar, the very point before us was ruled by the High Court of Errors and Appeals, against the right of Negro suffrage. Mr. Gibson declined an invitation to be concerned in the argument, and therefore has no memorandum of the cause to direct us to the record. I have had the office searched for it; but the papers had fallen into such disorder as to preclude a hope of its discovery. Most of them were imperfect, and many of them were lost or misplaced. But Mr. Gibson's remembrance of the decision is perfect and entitled to full confidence. That the case was not reported, is probably owing to the fact that the judges gave no reasons; and the omission is the more to be regretted, as a report of it would have put the question at rest and prevented much unpleasant excitement. Still the judgement is not less authoritative as a precedent. Standing as the court of last resort, that tribunal bore the same relation to this court, that the Supreme Court does to the Common Pleas; and as its authority could not be questioned then, it cannot be questioned now. The point therefore is not open to discussion on original grounds.

But the omission of the judges, renders it proper to show that their decision was founded in the true principles of the Constitution. In the first section of the third article, it is declared that in elections by the citizens, "every freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the state two years before the election, and having within that time paid a state or county tax," shall enjoy the rights of an elector. Now the argument of those who assert the claim of the coloured population, is that a negro is a man; and, when not held to involuntary service, that he is free; consequently that he is a freeman; and if a freeman in the common acceptation of the term, then a freeman in every acceptation of it. This pithy and syllogistic sentence comprises the whole argument which, however elaborated, perpetually gets back to the point from which it started. The fallacy of it, is its assumption that the term freedom signifies nothing but exemption from involuntary service; and that it has not a legal signification more specific. The freedom of a municipal corporation, or body politic, implies fellowship and participation of corporate rights; but an inhabitant of an incorporated place, who is neither servant nor slave, though bound by its laws, may be no freeman in respect of its government. It has indeed been affirmed by text writers, that habitance and paying scot and lot, gives an incidental right to corporate freedom; but the courts have refused to acknowledge it even when the charter seems to imply it; and, when not derived from prescription or grant, it has been deemed a qualification merely, and not a title. (Wilcox. chap. 3, pl. 456.) Let it not be said that the legal meaning of the word freeman is peculiar to British corporations, and that we have it not in the charters and constitutions of Pennsylvania. The laws agreed upon in England, in 1682, use the word in this specific sense, and even furnish a definition of it. "Every inhabitant of said province that is or shall be a purchaser of 100 acres of land or upwards, his heirs and assigns, and every person who shall have paid his passage and shall have taken up one hundred acres of land at a penny an acre, and have cultivated ten acres thereof; and every person that hath been a servant or bondsman and is free by his service, that shall have taken up his fifty acres of land, and shall have cultivated twenty thereof; and every inhabitant, artificer, or other resident in said province that pays scot and lot to the government, *shall be deemed and accounted a freeman of said province;* and every such person shall be capable of electing or being elected representatives of the people in provincial council or general assembly of said province."

Now why this minute and elaborate detail? Had it been intended that all but servants and slaves should be freemen to every intent, it had been easier and more natural to say so. But it was not intended. It was foreseen that there would be inhabitants, neither planters nor taxable, who though free as the winds, might be unsafe depositories of popular power; and the design was to admit no man to the freedom of the province who had not a stake in it. That the clause which relates to freedom by service, was not intended for manumitted slaves, is evident from the fact that there were none; and it regarded not slavery, as limited servitude expired by efflux of time. At that time, certainly, the case of a manumitted slave, or of his freeborn progeny, was not contemplated as one to be provided for in the founder's scheme of policy. I have quoted the passage, however, to show that the word freeman was applied in a peculiar sense to the political compact of our ancestors, resting, like a corporation, on a charter from the crown; and exactly as it was applied to bodies political at home. In entire consonance, it was declared in the Act of Union, given at Chester in the same year, that strangers and foreigners holding land "according to the law of a freeman," and promising obedience to the proprietary, as well as allegiance to the crown, "shall be held and reputed freemen of the province and counties aforesaid"—and it was further declared, that when a foreigner "shall make his request to the governor of the province *for the aforesaid freedom*, the same person shall be *admitted* on the conditions herein expressed, paying twenty shillings sterling and no more"—modes of expression peculiarly appropriate to corporate fellowship. The word in the same sense pervades the Charter of Privileges, the act of settlement, and the act of naturalization; in the preamble to the last of which, it was said that some of the inhabitants were "foreigners and not freemen, according to the acceptation of the laws of England." It held its place also in the legislative style of enactment down to the adoption of the present constitution; after which, the words "by and with the advice and consent of the freemen," were left out and the present style substituted. Thus, till the instant when the phrase on which the question turns, was penned, the term freeman had a peculiar and specific sense, being used like the term citizen which supplanted it, to denote one who had a voice in public affairs. The citizens were denominated freemen even in the Constitution of 1776—and under the present Constitution, the word, though dropped in the style, was used in legislative acts convertibly with electors, so late as the year 1788, when it grew into disuse.

In an act, passed the fourth of April in that year, for the establishment of certain election districts, it was, for the first time, used indiscriminately with that word; since when, it has been entirely disused. Now, it will not be pretended the legislature meant to have it inferred that every one not a freeman within the purview should be deemed a slave; and how can a convergent intent be collected from the same word in the Constitution, that every one not a slave is to be accounted an elector? Except for the word citizen which stands in the context also as a term of qualification, an affirmance of these propositions would extend the right of suffrage to aliens; and to admit of any exception to the argument, its force being derived from the supposed universality of the term, would destroy it. Once concede that there may be a freeman in one sense of it, who is not so in another, and the whole ground is surrendered. In what sense then must the Convention of 1790 be supposed to have used the term? Questionless in that which it had acquired by use in public acts and legal proceedings, for the reason that a dubious statute is to be expounded by usage. "The meaning of things spoken and written, must be as hath been constantly received." (Vaugh 169.) On this principle, it is difficult to discover how the word freeman, as used in previous acts, could have been meant to comprehend a coloured race. As well might it be supposed that the declaration of universal and unalienable freedom in both our Constitutions, was meant to comprehend it. Nothing was ever more comprehensively predicated, and a practical enforcement of it would have liberated every slave in the state; yet mitigated slavery long continued to exist among us in derogation of it.

Rules of interpretation demand a strictly verbal construction of nothing but a penal statute; and a constitution is to be construed still more liberally than even a remedial one, because a convention legislating for masses, can do little more than mark an outline of fundamental principles, leaving the interior gyrations and details to be filled up by ordinary legislation. "Conventions intended to regulate the conduct of nations," said Chief Justice Tilghman, in the Farmers Bank v. Smith, 3 Searg't. and Rawl. 69, "are not to be construed like articles of agreement at the common law. It is of little importance to the public, whether a tract of land belong to A or B. In deciding these titles, strict rules of construction may be adhered to, and it is best they should be adhered to, though sometimes at the expense of justice. But where multitudes are to be affected by the construction of an amendment, great regard is to be paid to the spirit and intention." What better key to these, than the tone of antecedent legislation discoverable in the application of the disputed terms?

But in addition to interpretation from usage, this antecedent legislation furnishes other proofs that no coloured race was party to our social compact. As was justly remarked by President Fox, in the matter of the late contested election, our ancestors settled the province as a community of white men; and the blacks were introduced into it as a race of slaves—whence an unconquerable prejudice of caste, which has come down to our day, insomuch that a suspicion of taint still has the unjust effect of sinking the subject of it below the common level. Consistently with this prejudice, is it to be credited that parity of rank would be allowed to such a race? Let the question be answered by the statute of 1726, which denominated it an idle and a slothful people; which directed the magistrates to bind out free negroes for laziness or vagrancy; which forbade them to harbour Indian or mulatto slaves on pain of punishment by fine, or to deal with negro slaves on pain of stripes; which annexed to the interdict of marriage with a white, the penalty of reduction to slavery; which punished them for tipling with stripes, and even a white person with servitude for intermarriage with a negro. If freemen, in a political sense, were subjects of these cruel and degrading oppressions, what must have been the lot of their brethren in bondage. It is also true that degrading conditions were sometimes assigned to whitemen, but never as members of a caste. Insolvent debtors, to indicate the worst of them, were compelled to make satisfaction by servitude; but that was borrowed from a kindred and still less rational principle of the common law.

This act of 1726 however, remained in force till it was repealed by the emancipating act of 1780; and it is irrational to believe that the progress of liberal sentiments was so rapid in the next ten years, as to produce a determination in the Convention of 1790, to raise this depressed race to the level of the white one. If such were its purpose, it is strange that the word chosen to effect it, should have been the very one chosen by the Convention of 1776 to designate a white elector. "Every *freeman*," it is said Chap. II., Sect. VI, "of the full age of twenty-one years, having resided in this state for the space of one whole year, before the day of election, and paid taxes during that time, shall enjoy the rights of an elector." Now if the word freeman were not potent enough to admit a free negro to suffrage under the first constitution, it is difficult to discern a degree of magic in the intervening plan of emancipation, sufficient to give it adequate potency, in the apprehension of the Convention under the second.

The only thing in the history of the Convention, which casts a doubt upon the intent, is the fact that the word white was prefixed to the word freeman in the report of the committee, and subsequently struck out—probably because it was thought superfluous, or still more probably because it was feared that respectable men of dark complexion would often be insulted at the polls by objections to their colour. I have heard it said that Mr. Gallatin sustained his motion to strike out on the latter ground. Whatever the motive, the disseverance is insufficient to warp the interpretation of a word of such settled and determinate meaning as the one which remained. A legislative body speaks to the judicary only through its final act, and expresses its will in the words of it; and though their meaning may be influenced by the sense in which they are usually applied to extrinsic matters, we cannot receive an explanation of them from what has been moved or said in debate. The place of a judge is his forum—not the legislative hall. Were he even disposed to pry into the motives of the members, it would be impossible for him to ascertain them; and in attempting to discover the ground on which the conclusion was attained, it is not probable that a member of the majority could indicate any that was common to all. Previous propositions are merged in the act of consummation; and the interpreter of it must look to that alone.

I have thought it fair to treat the question as it stands affected by our own municipal regulations, without illustration from those of other states where the condition of the race has been still less favoured. Yet it is proper to say that the second section of the fourth article of the Federal Constitution presents an obstacle to the political freedom of the negro, which seems to be insuperable. It is to be remembered that citizenship, as well as freedom, is a constitutional qualification; and how it could be conferred so as to overbear the laws imposing countless disabilities on him in other states, is a problem of difficult solution. In this aspect the question becomes one not of intention, but of power; and of power so doubtful as to forbid the exercise of it. Every man must lament the necessity of these disabilities; but slavery is to be dealt with by those whose existence depends on the skill with which it is treated. Considerations of mere humanity, however, belong to a class with which, as judges, we have not to do; and interpreting the constitution in the spirit of our own institutions, we are bound to pronounce that men of colour are destitute of title to the elective franchise. Their blood, however, may become so diluted in successive descents, as to lose its distinctive character; and then both policy and justice require that previous disabilities should cease. By the amended constitution of North Carolina, no free negro, mulatto, or free person of mixed blood, descended from negro ancestors to the fourth generation inclusive, *though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person*, shall vote for members of the legislature. I regret to say, no similar regulation for practical purposes, has been attempted here; in consequence of which every case of disputed colour must be determined by no particular rule, but by the discretion of the judges, and thus a great constitutional right, even under the proposed amendments of the constitution will be left to the sport of caprice. In conclusion, we are of opinion the court erred in directing that the plaintiff could have his action against the defendant for the rejection of his vote.—*Judgment Reversed.*

From the Christian Intelligencer.

THE LATE COL. A. R. THOMPSON.

A sermon was preached by the Rev. John Knox, D. D., in the Middle Dutch Church, on the 11th of February last, on the occasion of the death of Lieutenant Colonel Alexander R. Thompson of the U. S. Army, who was killed in battle with the Indians, at Okeecho-kee, December 25, 1837. This sermon was furnished for publication at the request of the bereaved widow, and relatives, and is now just issued from the press. The subject discussed is *preparation for death*, founded on Matthew xxiv. 44—*Therefore be ye also ready, &c.* The discussion is marked by the characteristic good sense, and judiciousness of the author, and well adapted to exert an appropriate practical influence. The biographical and characteristic sketch which follows this discussion, furnishes a tribute to the memory of one who was highly respected, and greatly beloved in every relation of life which he sustained. Those who were favoured with the acquaintance and friendship of Col. Thompson, will gladly procure this discourse as a memorial of him, and will unitedly acknowledge that while it accurately exhibits the lineaments of his character, it is a likeness in no wise overdrawn. Col. Thompson previous to his profession of religion exhibited a consistency and excellence of character which uniformly won affectionate confidence. But, it was religion at last which gave him his crowning, and distinguishing excellence. His religion was not of an equivocal and inactive character. He breathed the spirit of his master wherever he went, and sought to do good. Considering the sphere in which he moved, and the good confession which he witnessed, it was proper that such a memorial of him as this should be furnished to the public, and be preserved. The leading circumstances of his life, and the incidents connected with his death, as stated in this sermon, have already been alluded to in our columns, in the biographical sketch which was inserted, and in articles of intelligence in relation to the battle in which he fell. We therefore merely extract the characteristic sketch which follows these details.

"In Col. Thompson's character there was a rare combination of excellence. The duties of the various relations of life were by him filled up with singular fidelity and felicity. As a son and a husband, he was tender and devoted. As a brother and a friend, he was greatly endeared. His mind was well balanced, and his integrity undeviating. Enjoying the confidence of his superiors in rank, he had the respect of all. He was a man of most amiable disposition. He sought the welfare and the happiness of all around him. The very spirit of kindness dwelt within him. Mild and gentle, yet weighing matters fully, he was firm and decided. When conscience and duty urged, he never feared responsibility; but, moved promptly forward.

But, the crowning excellence of all, and that of which it best becomes me here to speak, was, that he was a man of God—a *Christian*—decided—devoted—consistent, and exemplary. Having long manifested a deep concern for the moral improvement of the men under his command, he established schools both for the young and for the soldiers, and in various ways endeavoured to lead them to a profitable improvement of their leisure time, and lent his influence to the promotion of Sabbath schools, and kindred efforts to do good; during the early part of 1834, he was on furlough in this city, at a time when considerable attention to religion existed in these churches. He was then constant and unwearied, and earnest in his attendance upon the means of grace. His mind was meditative and solemn. The Spirit of God was at work in his soul; and after consideration, prayer, conference and counsel, having given his heart to God, his name, in March, 1834, was enrolled among the professed disciples of Christ. His deep humility, his self-renunciation, his love to the Saviour, and his overpowering sense of gratitude to God, manifested on that occasion, cannot easily be forgotten. Having performed this act, he returned to his home, and there, with her to whom he now felt himself bound by a new tie, on bended knees, poured out his heart in thanksgiving to God, who had preserved him in so many dangers, and had not cut him off while a stranger to his grace; and implored help from on high to enable him to walk worthy of the profession he had made.

And, from that day till the day of his death, his life *abounded* with the fruits of righteousness, which are by Jesus Christ to the praise of the glory of his grace. His religion was *living, active, and controlling*. Indeed, my hearers, were I to spread out before you his example, it might well rebuke many of us, great as are our privileges; and might serve us as a model.

He loved his church, her ordinances, her order, her members, and her ministry.

His letters breathe throughout the spirit of piety, trust in God, and a deep and subdued resignation, and submission to his will. "I neither fear the climate," said he, "nor the savage, for my trust is on high." "I make little calculation, leaving all things to God."

"I feel a *confidence* in the God in whom I trust; and do not believe that he will forsake me, in the time of trouble, or of danger, for he is the God of battle.

"I shall strive to pursue the course of a *Christian* and a *soldier*, and leave the result to Him who controls all our destinies."

His habits were strictly *devotional*. "I often leave the camp for the forest sanctuary, that I may worship God without interruption, and offer up my morning prayers." When at home, he was never known to omit family worship—and he was constantly in the habit of retirement for private meditation and prayer on the Sabbath, when not able to attend public worship. A minister of the gospel never visited his family without being invited to offer a prayer before he left the house, when the servants also were called in to join the devotional exercise. Often, and earnestly did he ask the prayers of God's people in this communion.

He was a man of true Christian *benevolence*—exerting his best skill and endeavours, not only for the comfort, but for the *moral* and *spiritual* well-being of all around him. When stationed at posts where no opportunity of public worship was enjoyed, the command was invited to assemble, usually in the hospital, on the Sabbath, when religious exercises were performed, the scriptures and a well selected sermon read, accompanied with suitable remarks.

His standing duties on the morning of the Sabbath, were to visit the hospital, the sick in quarters, and the married families of the enlisted men, and dispense instruction and admonition, place little books and tracts in the hands of little children, and recommend to them the Sunday school.

Many a time did he kneel by the pallet of the sick and dying soldier, and commend his precious soul to heaven's mercy.

An exact disciplinarian, he nevertheless won the hearts of his men. He was in all respects, the soldiers' friend, and a model to those whom God has placed in stations of influence.

Often has he taken with him his wife and half a dozen men off duty, with a supply of Bibles, tracts and litttle books, and penetrated the lonely wilderness, and visited every hamlet, and left the messages of life, with words suited to a work so blessed. He combined the *missionary* with the soldier. His sentiments were these—"the force and example of a commanding officer are great with his men, and we have in all mildness and care, used this advantage to do the most good in our humble walk, and thus far we have great cause for thankfulness."

Whilst stationed at Newport, Ky., opposite to Cincinnati, his command was taken over the river, regularly on the Sabbath, to attend divine worship. One of the soldiers, a man of education and intelligence, became a sincere Christian, and joined the Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Dr. Wilson. He avowed his first impressions to have been awakened by the uniformly consistent and exemplary deportment of his commander, whom he had watched narrowly—at first, that he might find something to censure.

In a recent letter he remarks, "I feel a greater desire at present to remain in the army, as I am impressed that with my rank, character and example, I may be the humble instrument of doing some good to my fellow man, in the station of the destitute, and private soldier."

Again, "I am surrounded by all the pomp and circumstances of war, but the display of command presents but few attractions to me, except the conscientious discharge of my duty, for I am sensible that I prefer the humble and peaceful habits of the Christian, to all the noise and bustle of the man of the world—and can pray for those happy days, when war shall cease from the earth, and when men shall dwell together as brethren." O! soul of chivalry, as he was, he had aspirings higher far than for mere military renown. He sought for glory, honour and immortality; eternal life in the heavens; and the love of Christ constrained him.

He was a man of liberal, systematic, conscientious *charity*. His last annual commission, relating to the institutions of religion, was received in October. "Give," said he, "$30 to the American Bible Society, $20 to the American Tract Society, $57 (an amount put into his hands by a dying soldier) to the Orphan Asylum, and distribute the remainder in small sums of tens and fives to other institutions, *and do not forget the poor or the widow.*"

Such was Alexander R. Thompson. But I must close—I have already trespassed on your time. I have overstated nothing. There are ample materials for saying much more in illustration of his character—all harmonious and consistent.

The death of such a man is a loss to the world. In his death, the soldier has lost a friend—the poor a benefactor—the country a defender—the army an intelligent, practiced, and accomplished officer—society an ornament—the church a member who carried the holy influences of the religion that is from above, beyond her organized boundaries—and there is *one heart*, amidst the general grief, which by the stroke that laid him low, is bereaved of its best and sweetest earthly stay and solace. But, it mourns not as they mourn who have no hope. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, they rest from their labours, and their works do follow them."

Our friend looked forward with great desire to his return to the heart of his family, and the bosom of his church. Another event in God's unerring Providence has occurred.

"*Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh.*"

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

THE HON. NATHANIEL BOWDITCH, LL. D.

It gives us pain to announce the decease of our distinguished townsman Dr. Bowditch, which took place yesterday, at 1 o'clock, after an illness of several weeks.

The death of this eminent man will be felt in America as a national loss. His name was identified with the science of his native country; and our national character with men of science abroad, is indebted to no one individual—with the exception, perhaps, of Dr. Franklin—so much as to him.

Dr. Bowditch was born on the 26th of March, 1773, at Salem, in the State of Massachusetts. In his education, he had no other advantages than those afforded by the common town schools, which at that period, were comparatively meagre, and inadequate to the great purpose of disciplining and storing the mind with knowledge.

At the usual age, he was placed as a clerk, or apprentice, in the store of a merchant, in Salem; and, while in that situation, it is said, he used to employ his leisure time in his favourite science of Mathematics, and various practical subjects connected with it.

His attention was directed, at an early age, to the *Principia* of his great master, Newton. But, as this work was published in the Latin language, which he had not then learned, he was obliged to begin his reading of it, by asking some of the Cambridge students during their vacations at Salem, to explain it to him in English. He soon discovered, however, that his own knowledge of the subject, with the aid of the mathematical processes and diagrams on the pages of the Principia, enabled him to comprehend the reasoning contained in the modern and technical Latin of the work, more readily than he could do with the help of the superior knowledge which the University students possessed of the Latin of Cicero and Virgil; and he was soon convinced that his shortest course would be to acquire a knowledge of the language for himself; which by great perseverance he accomplished, and was enabled to read any work of science in it. And thus he was another instance, like that of the ancient Greek writer, who relates of himself that during his residence at Rome, he obtained a knowledge of the *language* of the Romans, by his knowledge of the *subjects* which they discussed in it. He afterwards learned French, for the purpose of having access to the treasures of French mathematical science; and, at a late period of his life, he acquired some knowledge of the German language.

A little circumstance connected with his study of Newton's Principia, will not be uninteresting to the learned and the unlearned. The Latin copy of it, which Dr. Bowditch used, was presented to him by a mercantile friend in Salem, who made no pretensions to science, and would never have thought of opening the work; but he had preserved it, in his little library of popular works, as a book that possibly might one day be of use to some person. By a remarkable coincidence of circumstances, the volume came to the knowledge of Dr. Bowditch; and his friend, upon being requested to lend it, with great liberality presented it to him—the man who, above all others in the country, was the best able to make the most advantageous use of it. So far as great effects may be said to flow from small causes, what important consequences may have followed from the preservation of this single and apparently worthless volume, by an individual who could make no use of it? Dr. Bowditch sometimes alluded to this occurrence; and, on the occasion of presenting a copy of his La Place to a friend—who declined taking it because he was no better able to read it, than his mercantile friend could the Principia—delicately insisted upon its acceptance; and, in the last resort, reminded his friend, that if not useful to him personally, it might, perhaps, be placed in the hands of some one, to whom it might be valuable, as the copy of the Principia had been to himself.

Dr. Bowditch did not remain long in the situation of a merchant's clerk. His mathematical talent, in a town eminently distinguished for nautical enterprise, could not fail of being called into exercise, in connection with the art of navigation; and a large portion of the well known skill of the navigators of Salem may justly be considered as the fruits of the instruction which may be traced, directly or indirectly, to his scientific acquirements. He was, besides, a practical navigator himself for a few years; principally, if not exclusively, in the East India voyages, which gave him the most favourable opportunities of rendering his mathematical studies practically useful to the nautical interest of his country.

At that period, the common treatise on navigation was the well known work of Hamilton Moore; which has occasioned many a shipwreck, but which Dr. Bowditch, like other navigators, was obliged to use. But, upon examining it in his daily operations, he found it abounding with blunders and over-run with typographical errors, particularly in the Nautical Tables, in which, above all parts of the work, great accuracy was indispensable; of these last errors, many thousands, of more or less importance, were corrected in his early revisions of the work. He published several editions of Moore's work under that author's name; but the whole fabric at length underwent so many changes and radical improvements by the addition of new, and the rejection of old and worthless matter, as to warrant his publishing it under his own name, and the work of Moore is now only remembered from its having been superseded by "Bowditch's Navigator."

It may be added, that he was enabled to give the greater accuracy to his work by means of a collection of manuscript journals of his sea-faring townsmen, preserved in the valuable East India Society's Museum, in Salem. By a rule of that association—which is believed to have been proposed by Dr. Bowditch—each member was required to carry with him on every voyage, a blank book, methodically arranged, for the purpose of keeping a journal of observations and remarkable occurrences; the journals (now amounting to many volumes) at the end of the voyage were returned to the Museum, and they form a repository of innumerable observations in nautical and geographical science not to be found in any other sources.

In connection with this part of the subject, it should be further observed, that Dr. Bowditch also employed himself during several seasons (1805, '6, '7) in making an elaborate hydrographical survey of the harbour of Salem, with the adjacent harbours, Marblehead, Beverly and Manchester; of which he published an admirable chart of surpassing beauty and accuracy. With such extraordinary exactions was this laborious work performed, that the pilots of the port discovered, and were the first to observe to the author, that many of their land marks—which, however, Dr. B. did not know to be such—were in fact laid down with such perfect accuracy in the survey, that the various ranges on the chart corresponded with the utmost possible precision to those of the natural objects themselves.

The ardour and perseverance which distinguished Dr. B. through life, were very early conspicuous in the prosecution of his mathematical and philosophical studies. While his pecuniary means were very limited, he used to make copious abstracts of the scientific papers in that immense repository, the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London; this labour was continued through many years; and the numerous large volumes of these manuscript abstracts in his library, embracing a great portion of that whole work, still remain the testimonials of his untiring industry and zeal in the cause of science.

During a large part of his life he was a principal contributor to the Memoirs of the American Academy; and it is unnecessary to add, that his communications are among the most important in that work. He is also author of a few reviews in the leading journal of the time.*

In the year 1806, at the particular instance, as it was said, of the late Chief Justice Parsons—whose extraordinary attainments include a knowledge of the higher branches of mathematics—Dr. Bowditch was elected professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of Cambridge. He could not, however, be persuaded to accept the office; principally, it is believed, if not wholly, from an apprehension, that the circumstances of his not having been educated at that university might render the discharge of his duties less satisfactory to himself than he could wish. Those who knew him best, however, often remarked upon his extraordinary power of communicating instruction in the clearest manner. And Chief Justice Parsons, as competent a judge in the case as could be found in any country, has said to the writer of this notice, that of all the men he had known, he had never found one who could make any mathematical proposition so transparently clear and intelligible, by mere oral statement,

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* In the Monthly Anthology and North American Review.

without a diagram or figures, as Dr. Bowditch could. It may also here be added, that Dr. B. had the highest respect for the great mathematical attainments of Chief Justice Parsons; and it may be interesting to many persons to know, that under the Rules of Lunar Observations in the "Practical Navigator," Dr. B has introduced an improved method of correcting the apparent distance of the moon from the sun or a star, which was suggested by that great man; whom he justly characterizes as "eminently distinguished for his mathematical acquirements."

It should have been before stated, that after quitting the life of a navigator Dr. B. held the office of president of a marine insurance company in his native town for several years; until, upon the establishment of that well known and invaluable institution, the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, in Boston, his talents were deemed indispensable in its organization and management; and he was invited to take charge of it, under the title of its actuary. The great exactness of calculation, and the order and precision introduced by him into that institution, will long attest the comprehensiveness of his views and his facility in the practical management of its affairs.

On the occasion of leaving his native town to enter upon this new office, his townsmen spontaneously united in a public dinner, as a testimonial of their respect and grateful recollection of his eminent services to his country, and of his great private worth.

While he resided in Salem he undertook his well known translation of La Place's *Mecanique Celeste*, accompanied with his invaluable commentary upon it. This truly gigantic task was begun in the year 1815, and has been the steady occupation of his leisure hours to the time of his death. His elucidations and commentaries, while they show him to have been as thoroughly master of that mighty subject as La Place himself, will make that great work—the most profound of modern times—accessible to innumerable students, who without such aid would be compelled to forgoe the use of it.

The labour of translating and commenting on the whole of that work had defied the zeal and industry of the scientific men of Great Britain; and one of their leading journals gives due credit to America for this extraordinary and honourable achievement in the cause of science, which had not been accomplished by any individual among the numerous scientific associations of Great Britain.

"The idea," says the journal alluded to, "of undertaking a translation of the whole *Mecanique Celeste*, accompanied throughout with a copious running commentary, is one which savours, at first sight, of the *gigantesque*; and is certainly one which, from what we have hitherto had reason to conceive of the popularity and diffusion of mathematical knowledge on the opposite shores of the Atlantic, we should never have expected to have found originated—or, at least, carried into execution, in that quarter. The part actually completed (the first vol.) is, with few and slight exceptions, just what we could have wished to see—an exact and careful translation into very good English—exceedingly well printed, and accompanied with notes appended to each page; which leave no step in the text, of moment, unsupplied, and hardly any material difficulty, either of conception or reasoning unelucidated."†

The progress of Dr. Bowditch's last illness was so unremitting, that he was not able to complete the final revision of the whole of this great work. He had, however, corrected the last sheets of the fourth volume a few days before his death, and while his physical powers were scarcely capable of executing what his clear and unclouded intellect dictated. The fifth, and only remaining volume is, comparatively, of little importance, and it would probably have had but slight revisions, even if he had survived.

On this great work Dr. Bowditch's fame throughout the scientific world, will ultimately rest. And surely, the most lofty ambition could not desire a more solid and lasting monument—a monument, which will endure until that day of desolation shall arrive, when no one of the human family shall remain to contemplate the mighty fabric of those heavenly systems, whose structure and laws are inscribed upon it.

The long study of the French mathematicians, in connection with Dr. B's labours on La Place's work had given him a partiality for the French or Continental mathematical school, so far as that may be said to differ from the English. And on one great question, which in the age of Newton raised such a furious tempest of altercation between the English and Continental mathematicians—the quarrel between Newton and Leibnitz for the immortal invention of the differential calculus—Dr. Bowditch did not consider Newton as the exclusive discoverer, but, as the more candid of all parties now generally agree, that he and Leibnitz were both original discoverers of that wonderful method of analysis, and that neither of them was a plagiarist from the other, as each had been illiberally called, while the controversy was raging.

The reputation of Dr. Bowditch was such, that he had for many years been a member of various learned Societies in Europe and America; and he was one of the few Americans who have been Fellows of the Royal Society of London. In his native State he has for some years been the President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, which is indebted to him for a large share of the reputation it has enjoyed.

Such is a brief outline of the intellectual character and scientific labours of this eminent man. It need only be added, that in social life he was distinguished for rigid integrity, extraordinary energy of character, and unremitting zeal and perseverance in whatever he undertook to accomplish; his manner was ardent and indicative of that warm heart which has now ceased to throb for those friends who enjoyed the happiness of his society; his deportment was, in an extraordinary degree, unaffected and simple; and he had a frankness in expressing his opinions, which an age of artificial civility would feel to be a standing reproof of its own heartlessness, and would hardly consent to rank among the virtues.

How saddening is the reflection, that these high intellectual and moral endowments, from which we had fondly, perhaps, unreasonably, hoped for still further benefits to the world, should now lie powerless prostrate, and in ruins before us! Never has there been an individual in our country, solely devoted to the pursuits of science, and the tranquil walks of private life, and shunning the allurements of that political notoriety which is the distempered and all-absorbing passion of the day, whose death has been more generally and deeply lamented—

> Multis ille bonis flebitis occidit—
> We read his history in a nation's eyes:

and the demonstrations of sorrow in every face are at once a spontaneous homage to science, and a heartfelt tribute to eminent private worth.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

FROM WESTERN AFRICA.

We mentioned yesterday the receipt of advices from our friends in Liberia. We give below, extracts from several letters, which we are persuaded will be interesting to those who have a regard for the prosperity of the colony in that country. We stated yesterday, that we knew of but one death among the white inhabitants since our last advices, and that was the lady of Governor Matthias, of Bassa Cove. We regret, however, to find that Miss Annesley, of Albany, who went out in the Charlotte Harper, from Philadelphia, in company with Mr. Matthias, died a few days before Mrs. Matthias.

The first extract we give is from Gov. Matthias, and is dated on the 25th of December. He says—"For several months after our arrival we all enjoyed excellent, and I may say improved, health; but toward the close of October, having been a good deal exposed for some days, I was attacked with fever, which lasted for some ten days. At one period it was thought my situation was critical, but, through the goodness of God, I was restored to health. As soon as I was convalescent, my wife was taken down with the same disease. After the fever had left her she suffered severely with nervous attacks, which finally affected her reason, in which state she continued until almost the hour of her dissolution, which took place on the night of the 3d of December. There were some lucid hours during her affliction, during which she gave us the most satisfactory evidence that the Lord was with her, and that she was perfectly resigned to his will. She expressly said that she did not regret coming to Africa. On one of these occasions the Rev. Mr. Crocker, of the Baptist mission, was present, and to him she expressed the strongest assurances of her spiritual enjoyment."

"Another member of our little family who came out with us, has also been taken from us—Miss Annesley, of Albany. This interesting young lady, whom you saw in Philadelphia, and with whose friends you are acquainted, died on the Friday previous, and was committed to the earth on the day Mrs. M. died. Her health had not been good since her arrival in this country. She was a good girl—and her end was peace.

"In view of the sad event which has befallen me, some of my friends may think that I have done wrong in leaving my native country for Africa; yet deeply as I feel my loss, in being deprived of the partner of my joys and of my sorrows, I can say, "the will of the Lord be done." I have had such manifestations of the divine goodness, that I believe that God designs my coming to this country for some gracious purpose.

"Although my afflictions are great, very great, I now declare that I view the cause of colonization with the same interest, if not greater, than I ever did. It is the spot for the coloured man; he can here live in comfort and peace.

"What shall I say to you of the climate of this country? Was it not for the process we have to pass through, I should consider this climate one of the finest in the world. We have no fogs—and there is very little variation of the temperature. It is now the dry season, and the thermometer has not been above 84, nor lower than 79, since it began.

"It is now Christmas, and while you in New York are probably suffering from severe cold, the country around us is dressed in the richest garb, and this, too, will be the case during the year.

"You will probably see my official reports to the board, yet permit me to say, that our colony is marching onward in a very satisfactory manner. Our courts of justice—our merchants—our military men fully satisfy me, that the mind of a coloured man is equal in every respect to the white man's, when left to pursue a course untrammelled by others.

"We propose to form a new settlement up the St. Johns river, for which purpose we have purchased some eight thousand acres of land, beautifully situated on an elevation. Indeed, in a day or two I am to meet some of the head men or kings, with a view of purchasing a portion of their country; these men have expressed a desire to have our protection, by our forming settlements near them, &c."

The following is a letter from Mrs. Moore, formerly Eunice Sharp, a *coloured female*, who sailed from this city about four years since. It is addressed to one of the ladies of the Vestry-street Branch Missionary Society, and we publish it from the original, without any alteration.

"MONROVIA, Jan. 12, 1838.

"I have a goodly number of pupils, from twenty years old down to three; but not advanced in learning as they are in years. I had purposed to send samples of their work, but could not obtain materials for that purpose. I have some very interesting little girls, who have endeared themselves to me by a thousand tender ties. I have watched them from the alphabet to more interesting things. I have seen them trying to point out the different countries on the map; I have heard them tell me the nature of a noun, conjugate a verb, and tell how many times one number is contained in another; but all this was not half so entertaining to me as when I saw them crowding to the altar of God, begging for the prayers of the children of God. But what could I say when I saw them come round the table of the Lord? Ah! the secret whisper of my soul was, 'Give God the glory, O my soul! that mine eyes have seen the salvation of God upon my own people; glory be to God.' I have heard the wild native of Africa testify that God hath power on earth to forgive sin. I have children in my school not over ten years old, who profess religion and are members of the church. My dear sister, you cannot imagine what my feelings are sometimes, when seated in my little piazza, listening to their little pious talk. Surely, O God! out of the mouths of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise!—This is the Lord's doing; and it is marvellous in our eyes. Rejoice, then, ye daughters of benevolence! The Judge of all the earth is answering your prayers in behalf of poor benighted Africa. Yes, though they have lain long upon the altar, He has smelled a sweet savour; and it appears to me the day is beginning to dawn, and the day-star is rising on this dark division of the earth. Zion has travelled in the greatness of her strength; the ministers of God have preached with success; none, I believe, have run in vain nor laboured in vain. The way is opening for the poor native who is now worshipping devils, to become acquainted with the worship of the true and living God. May the great Head of the Church breathe the spirit of fervent prayer upon you, and all who have or may aid in this glorious work; and may your joint petitions prove as efficacious as the hands of Caleb and Joshua were to Moses, when he prayed for the discomfiture of his enemies. After taking all things into consideration, we have reason to thank God and take courage.

I remain yours, in the bonds of Christian love, for ever,
EUNICE MOORE."

In addition to these advices we are indebted to the Rev. Dr. Bangs, corresponding secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for an opportunity to peruse the Annual Report of the Liberia Mission, drawn up by the Rev. John Seys, the superintendent of the mission, and dated January 12, 1838.

In the outset of this interesting document, the heart is cheered by the information, that "A year of unparalleled prosperity to the Liberia Mission has just closed upon us." It appears, indeed, from the whole tenor of the report, that the year 1837 has been signally distinguished in the little colonies in Africa, for the progress of civilization, and the advancement of the missionary cause. All the towns and settlements in the colonies seem to have been greatly blessed; and not only so, but the diffusion of Christian knowledge is making visible progress among the natives, and upward of twenty of the hitherto degraded and benighted natives, have become hopefully pious.

Mr. Seys speaks with evident gratification of the accession to their forces arriving in the Charlotte Harper, in July. The arrival of a pious, active, and skilful physician, in the person of Dr. Goheen, was considered a great acquisition. From the strict temperance of the Doctor in all things, he had scarcely been touched by the acclimating fever.

The Liberian mission annual conference closed a very interesting session on the 8th of January. Three promising young men were received on trial—two in full connexion.

After speaking of the general prosperity of the two schools in Monrovia, one under the charge of Mr. Herring, and the other under that of Mrs. Moore, a highly respectable and well educated black woman from the city of New York, Mr. Seys deplores the want of an institution of a higher order than merely elementary schools. Such a school he determined to establish, trusting to the friends of the cause in the United States to sustain him. About the middle of January he commenced the work, and on the 29th the academy was in operation, with the best prospects, and one hundred pupils—young men. At present the church is occupied for the school. An edifice for the academy is to be erected. Mr. Seys speaks of the movements in America, of last year, for the purpose of founding an institution of the kind—and regrets that he hears little of it of late.

They want a teacher from this country—a young man of good classical education, graduate of some one of our colleges, and of a true missionary spirit.

In the settlement of New Georgia, the school prospers; as also in Caldwell. Indeed a sweeping religious reformation has taken place in the latter colony; and the good work has been manifested in the persons, not only of natives who have been in the service of families in Caldwell, but also among numbers as it were *right out of the bush*. "Away, then, with the notion," says Mr. Seys, "that the colonization scheme does nothing for the native African—that the missionary enterprise is confined to the emigrants, and that the natives receive no benefit of it." The report then gives the names of a number of natives who have been reared in the families of the emigrants, and have grown up to piety and respectability.

In Millsburgh, the wilderness is blossoming like the rose, and the solitary places around it becoming glad. A society of eleven persons attached to the Methodist church, was organized in 1836. It now numbers sixty-three. A manual labour school in operation there, has been greatly blessed. A touching incident is related by Mr. Seys, as having just occurred at that place. Among the native convert youths of the school, is a lad named Nathan Bangs, the son of an African prince. The father came to see his boy. At the hour for going to labour, the lad was absent. In searching for him, sobs were heard from the attic of the school-house. On farther investigation, it was discovered that the boy had secretly taken his father to the chamber, and was pleading with tears in his eyes, that he would look to the American's God, and secure the salvation of his soul.

But little advances have been made in the station at Jack's Town, (Mesurado,) but the state of affairs at Bassa Cove was full of promise.

Mr. Seys notes the arrival of the ship Emperor, having on board the Rev. John B. Barton, wife and mother, the Rev. M. Clark and wife, and Dr. and Miss Skinner. Captain Keeler, of the Emperor, it will be recollected, was knocked overboard by the spanker-boom five days out, and drowned.

During the past season, Mr. Seys made a visit of ten weeks to Cape Palmas. The situation of the colony there is most encouraging. It is rapidly advancing in strength and in its moral and religious character. While there, Mr. Seys commenced the building of a substantial stone church.

From Boporo it is ascertained that King Boatswain is dead, and that his territory is the scene of contending aspirants and factions for the succession. No missionary attempts can be safely made in that country while such a state of things continues.

Mr. Seys was making arrangements for protecting the Pessah country, one hundred miles east of the colony, in which an opening was presented.

The report contains notices of some other stations, and much interesting matter, which will warm the hearts of all who love the cause of real emancipation in this country, and of civilization in Africa. We have never had such cheering advices from Africa before; the colonization society is at length beginning to reap much fruit; and we trust its hands will be strengthened to persevere unto the end.

True, the Anti-Slavery missionaries are adding strength to many fetters; but we hope that the genial warmth of true benevolence will yet dissolve them again, while united with a defensible portion of worldly wisdom, and directed by sound practical common sense, the labours of the society will proceed to the triumph.

The following statement of members of the Methodist churches, and the condition of the schools, is from the report of Mr. Seys:

Monrovia,	142	Last year,	132	Increase,	10
New Georgia,	60	do.	36	do.	24
Caldwell,	132	do.	73	do.	59
Millsburgh,	63	do.	10	do.	53
Edina and B. Cove,	96	do.	86	do.	10
Cape Palmas,	78	do.	74	do.	4
Jack's Town,	7	do.	7	do.	0
Total,	578		418		160

Schools within the bounds of the Mission during 1837:

	Day Schools.	Pupils.	Sabbath Schools.	Pupils.
Monrovia,	2	60	1	50
Millsburgh,	1	45	1	61
Caldwell,	1	50	1	98
New Georgia,	1	33	none as yet.	
Edina and Bassa Cove,	none since July,		2	86
Cape Palmas,	1	25	none.	
Jack's Town,	1	8	1	8
Total,	7	221	6	303

Colonization Herald.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1838.

The profits of this paper are devoted to the cause of Colonization.

COLONIZATION MEETINGS.

The address of Dr. Fisk, to the crowded meeting in the Nazareth Methodist Episcopal Church, upon the evening of the 29th ult., was clear, forcible, and convincing. The same high powers of reasoning by which the speaker supported and illustrated the great principles and the beneficent practice of colonization, were also brought to bear most forcibly on an exposure of the mischievous bearings and operation of abolitionism.

On this evening there will be, as announced last week, a meeting at the "Central Church" of the Northern Liberties, in Coates near Fourth street.

On Thursday, to-morrow, evening, the 5th instant, the inherent attractions of the subject will receive accessions by the expected addresses of the Reverend Messrs. Tyng, Bethune, and Babcock, and Dr. Elder.

On Tuesday evening of the ensuing week, Dr. Elder will address a meeting in the Methodist Church of West Philadelphia.

The hour for the beginning of the appropriate exercises on the above evenings will be half past seven.

The Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, has not yet been put in possession of the official despatches and journal of Governor Matthias. Doctor McDowell remains in New York. It may be that his duties detain him there; though of this we have not been apprised. In the mean time, we place before our readers much valuable information respecting the actual condition of things in Liberia, obtained from other sources than those from which, for some unexplained cause, we have been prevented drawing.

BASSA COVE.

The following letter and extracts will convey to our readers a better idea of the state of things at Bassa Cove than any formal statement of ours made up from them:

A Letter from J. J. Matthias, Governor of Bassa Cove, Western Africa, to his friend in Middletown, Conn., under date of December 18, 1837, states as follows:

"There is not a finer climate for the coloured man in the world, nor a soil more fertile. It is now our summer. The birds are singing—and a greater variety of song and plumage I never heard or saw. The thermometer for a month past has ranged from 79° to 84°, and the season will continue until May; during which period the thermometer will not rise above 86°. Although the 'Watchman' has been pleased to ridicule our organization as a republic, nevertheless we are a state, with all its machinery. The editor would be induced to change his views, were he to see our well dressed and disciplined troops, and their management of arms. I should venture nothing in comparing them with the militia any where at home.

"Our courts of justice, of sessions and the supreme court—the clerks and sheriff, with the prosecuting attorney, with great readiness, perform their respective duties.

"To see members of council, gravely deliberating on matters of interest to the commonwealth and good government, together with merchants transacting their business with as much skill and propriety almost as in Middletown, is truly astonishing, considering the short period since our organization.

"Our chief clerk, for example, one of the children taken by the enemy in Ashmun's war, and again restored after a detention of some months, (see Gurley's Life of Ashman) besides being a beautiful writer, can, in a twinkling, cast up any account, and make his calculations, without pen or pencil, in the sale of articles, with as much accuracy as any of your merchants.

"I am preparing, if well, to go up the St. John's to hold a *palaver*, with six or eight headmen and kings, for the purchase of their country. A great change has taken place among them; they seem desirous of being allied to us, for the protection of themselves against each other's aggressions."

Extracts of a letter from Governor Matthias to Mr. Buchanan, the General Agent, dated

BASSA COVE, Dec. 25th, 1837.

You have some time since been informed of the connection of Edina with our government; they submit cheerfully to our laws and government; indeed every thing thus far has gone on very smoothly and pleasantly. You will see by the journal that we were under the necessity of enlarging the jail. We have now as fine a court-house as there is in Liberia. Benson has finished quite an elegant house, and others are labouring not merely to stay here, but to live.

The government house is nearly finished—we have a splendid piazza in front of it; and the house is being painted. I have procured Venitian window shutters for the upper windows, so that we shall soon look more than respectable. The ground below the house, excepting a small part fenced off for a kitchen garden, we have planted with fruit trees. We have laid out the yard into walks and grass plots; on the margin of the walks are planted the cotton tree and pappaw.

I took the boat house and have made a fine office and apothecary shop, with a piazza in front."

"I have just returned from partaking of an agricultural dinner; not given by me, or us of the government, as is usual, you know, but by the farmers. Yes, the farmers of Bassa Cove. We had mutton, fish and fowl—fowls roasted, boiled and in pye—vegetables more than could be put on the table. The table was set under some palm trees, in Atlantic street—there were, I should judge, fifty persons present.

You need be under no apprehensions but that farming will go on. The Edina people mean to clear their farms this season, and we mean to make a grand effort, if we are spared, to plant the coffee tree throughout our farm.

We have bought, as you have been apprised, of Yellow Will, a large tract of beautiful upland. There are four native towns on it. King Yellow Will is considered therefore as allied to us by the neighbouring head men and kings, and they appear to be jealous of the honour, and are determined to share it. They have sent me word that they would sell their lands. On Wednesday of this week, we meet them at King Soldier's, on the grand palaver.

Joe West and Prime, of New Sestas, two powerful fellows, have been in correspondence with me for some time. They offer me the whole of Trade town if I will go with them and fight and take it, and when I declined the honour, our large boat was wanted for the expedition; but our views were not warlike, and we are no longer annoyed."

Jonas Humphreys, one of the colonists, under date of December 10th, 1837, writes to Mr. Cresson:

"With the blessings of God, we shall not want to buy rice of them (the natives) another year; for some of the farmers have a large quantity now on hand, that they can spare to emigrants if they should come out, besides a large quantity of cassada and potatoes. We have an agricultural society formed here. I I have had the pleasure to attend two of the meetings—the first one that they had, I was not able to attend. Dr. McDowell was chosen president, Dr. Moore vice-president; captain David Lawrence secretary. The last meeting, Stephen A. Benson was chosen president, captain D. Lawrence secretary. After passing several resolutions, it was resolved, that the society have a public dinner on Christmas day, and that there be an address delivered by Dr. Moore. It is pleasing to go across Messrs. Benson's and others' farms, to see plantain, cassada, cotton, coffee and potatoes growing, and, also, Mr. Beard's farm, that he took up on the public farm for one year—his time is out next January. He has ten acres under cultivation. These gentlemen have had the means to carry on farming; they have kept two and three men steadily employed on the farm, and they are well paid for it."

All the persons mentioned above by Mr. Humphreys are colonists, except Dr. McDowell.

Another of the colonists, Aaron P. Davis, one of the first settlers, and of the manumitted slaves of Dr. Hawes of Virginia, writes a short letter to Mr. Cresson, contradicting emphatically the report that had been circulated, as he understood, in his old neighborhood, that he and others were desirous to return into slavery. He asks for a bible dictionary—a request which his benevolent correspondent will of course readily comply with; adding to the one many, in anticipation of similar requests from others.

A REBUKE.

The letter of Dr. Ducachet, rector of St. Stephen's Chuch in this city, to the Eastern Executive Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society of Pennsylvania, will engage the serious attention not only of the clergy of the Episcopal church, but also of that of every Christian sect, who do not intend to be dragooned out of their course of duty by self-constituted tribunals, which are usually as ignorant of true Christianity, as they are violent in their endeavours to enforce certain dogmas in its stead.

The advantages which we had flattered ourselves with enjoying in this country, of freedom in religious matters, will prove entirely illusory, if abolitionist proscriptions should prevail. And the dark spots in English history of disabilities imposed on non-conformists, will be renewed and augmented in our own by a more pestilent and despotic rule than ever marked the Star Chamber in the days of Charles II. First, we are told by the self-created abolition teachers, that southern Christianity is *idolatrous* and not *the religion of the Bible*; and next, that all the northern churches which do not denounce their southern fellow members, are abettors of idolatry, craven to their duty and unworthy of their name. Men, and women too, not members of a Church, and often with a most questionable share of religion of any kind, and with a manifest ignorance of biblical learning, undertake to expound scripture for its clergy after their own fashion; and insist on its adoption by the party addressed, under the penalty of abuse of all kinds! Who does not see, that, if this conduct be persevered in and tolerated, or ever so indirectly sanctioned, there is an end to all the distinctive doctrines and government of the churches. These must all yield to this external plaster power, which would fashion agreeably to its own caprices, Episcopalianism, Methodism, Presbyterianism, &c. &c., and send them forth no longer recognisable by their friends, but a mockery and a byword to doubters and unbelievers. Nor is it to be believed, that these wholesale abolition levellers will stop short of dictating to each church the proportion of abolition members, and of coloured members, who shall compose its government—the place which the coloured people shall occupy in every house of worship, the absolute necessity, for fear of any anti-abolition feeling being suspected, to distribute these latter carefully in equal proportion with the white in every pew—the regular alternation for preaching and other clerical duties by black and white pastors, &c.

The opinion of the Supreme Court of this state delivered by the Chief Justice (Gibson) is placed in our first page. It may be sound in law; but it does not persuade us that it is conformable with equity.

It has been long, and we fear still is, a pervading error to suppose that a gallant soldier may dispense with those regular observances which become a Christian and allow even his faith to slumber amid the din of camps and the violence of war. To aid in dispelling such an illusion, we have introduced a full, we hope no one will call it a tedious, biographical notice of Colonel Thompson, of the army, whose career in arms was cut short in one of the many inglorious battles which have been fought during the Seminole war.

Science in this country finds, as yet, so few devoted and exclusive followers, that we ought to be the more proud of one of this class, who, like the late Dr. Bowditch, was, moreover, eminently successful in giving it practical and valuable application. His example ought to encourage all persons, whose early opportunities for acquiring knowledge are limited, and whose daily occupations are common place, and yet engrossing, to seize on every present means, and to turn every leisure hour to account, for study. In no very long period they will soon begin to reap the reward of this course; in a consciousness of their increased powers, and an admission and respectful appreciation of them by their fellow citizens.

We confess ourselves somewhat in arrears in the matter of literary notices, we will not call them criticisms, of sundry works on our table. Among these "The Limitations of Human Responsibility," by Dr. Wayland, is worthy of especial consideration. We shall probably make the introduction into our columns of the section on slavery, precede any analysis and comments of ours.

The exculpatory documents referred to in our last number, will be found in this. They show the difficulty of acquiring an accurate knowledge of facts by persons at a distance from the scene of action. How little probability then is there of our obtaining the truth when no pains are taken, and when every hearsay and rumour are snatched up, and retailed with avidity; as in the case of most of the abolition accounts of southern society, and domestic transactions in the south.

We regret having been, although indirectly and unconsciously, instrumental in giving currency to, by inserting, a statement injurious to the character of some of our fellow citizens in Nansemond county. We denied, it will be remembered at the time, the truth of the imputation cast on the lawyers in Virginia, in the allegation that they would not aid the cause of justice, for fear of conflicting with particular prejudices.

The Artists' Fund Exhibition opened yesterday, in the room corner of Eighth and Chesnut streets. We shall speak of its character and attractions hereafter.

The Ladies of the Tenth Baptist Church, Spring Garden, are holding at the Temperance Hall, Northern Liberties, a sale of fancy articles. It was begun yesterday, and will be continued to-day and to-morrow. Some of the articles exhibited are said to be very pretty. The proceeds are to be appropriated to the building of a meeting-house.

The packet ship Europe, Capt. Mitchell, arrived at New York, brought Liverpool papers to the 1st March, and London to the 28th February. They do not contain any thing of moment. Mr. O'Connell had received a reprimand, by a vote of the House of Commons, for having asserted that the committee on contested elections had been guilty of foul perjury.

For the Colonization Herald.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2d, 1838.

Messrs. Wm. H. Scott, Isaac Parrish, Wm. Harned, Daniel Neall, Peter Wright, Eastern Executive Committee, &c.

Gentlemen—I have this day received an "Address of the Anti-Slavery Society to the Ministers of the Gospel in the State of Pennsylvania;" and, as I perceive that "the Eastern Executive Committee" were directed to distribute the copies of that production, I presume it has been sent to me by you. I lose no time in returning it to your hands. I cannot consent to keep it in my possession a single day, lest my doing so should be misunderstood by you, as an acknowledgment on my part of your right to issue such a paper, and perhaps even as an acquiescence in the statements, principles, and reasonings, it contains. Much less would I appear to sanction the perversions of scripture with which it abounds. Of these I have no disposition to say any thing here. But I feel myself called upon to say, that I consider the style in which you have taken upon yourselves to speak of the clergy, and to them, exceedingly indecorous and unchristian. I feel it to be an insult and an outrage upon the whole body of the ministry in the commonwealth. You speak of them as "criminally inconsistent;" as having "contracted crimson guilt;" as "grossly abusing" the "tremendous influence of the office they sustain;" as being "afraid or ashamed to take their stand" against slavery; as a miserable, craven set of "time-servers;"

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* Bowditch's Navigator, p. 161, edit. 1811.

† London Quarterly Review, Vol. 47, July, 1832.

as "shuffling off" the matter with a "pretext;" as perpetuating "the corruptions of public opinion;" as "injuring the interests of their flocks, and bringing lasting disgrace upon the holy office;" as bearing "the sin of the American slave-trade;" as defending slavery by "sophistry," or by "ridicule, railing, and reproach;" and as even encouraging, or at least apologising for, "brute force" on the part of its advocates. All these grave charges are brought against us in your pamphlet, either directly or by implication—and all, because the clergy do not choose to be abolitionists. I cannot see why you should desire the aid of so unprincipled a body of men, as you seem to think the mass of the clerical corps. And you call upon us, virtually, first, to violate or resist what you acknowledge to be the *law*; secondly, to break what you acknowledge to be a "compact binding the states together," and to disregard a solemn "pledge;" and thirdly, to undertake to pronounce upon a political question, involving the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia—a question upon which the acutest statesmen are known to be divided. Now, for my part, I am prepared to join you in none of these things.

As you have assumed the office of telling the clergy what they "*ought* to do;" of taking them so severely to task for not defending and preaching the principles and policy of your society; and of addressing them as a timid, cowardly set of men who dare not do their duty; (and all this in the very act of recognizing them as your "*teachers*," which certainly by divine appointment and commission they are;) I beg leave to let you know, that there is one of them at least, (and I trust you will find many of the same spirit,) who has courage enough, not only to disclaim your imputations, but to tell you, that, as I look upon the principles of your society as utterly erroneous, its policy as dangerous in the extreme, and the spirit in which its measures are prosecuted as highly unjustifiable and unchristian; so far from aiding it in any way, I feel it to be my duty, (and since I have read your address, *more than ever*,) to use all my little influence to oppose its doctrines and its operations. I am glad to find, that "the main obstacle that you have had in your efforts, has been the opposition of *ministers of the gospel*." The fact is honourable to them, as the friends of order, the supporters of law, and the preachers of peace. I hope they will, as one man, unite in resisting the dangerous designs and tendencies of every such combination. Notwithstanding the warnings you give us, (very much in the shape of *threats*,) that, unless we join the ranks of abolitionism, our "influence and usefulness will be destroyed;" our "pretensions as ministers of the gospel derided;" and we ourselves "regarded as time-servers and hirelings;" I certainly shall never lend the least countenance to the Anti-Slavery Society.

I am, gentlemen, yours,
HENRY W. DUCACHET,
Rector of St. Stephen's Church.

The General Agent acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the Colonization Herald, from Rev. H. McMillan, Xenia, Ohio.

John Nisbit	$2 00
John Little	2 00
James Miller	2 00
Moses Russel	2 00
Mrs. Worthing	4 00
Mrs. J. Worthing	2 00
Daniel McMillan	2 00
John Hemphill	1 50
C. Merrick	2 00
Dr. S. Morton	2 00
	$21 50

THOS. BUCHANAN, *Gen. Agent.*

MARYLAND IN LIBERIA.

The following are extracts from the despatches of John B. Russworm, Agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society, to the Board of Managers, dated

"HARPER, Cape Palmas, Liberia,
28th Dec. 1837.

John H. B. Latrobe, Esq.
President Md. State Colonization Society.

Dear Sir—With sincere congratulation on your election to your present high office, allow me to acknowledge the safe receipt of the despatches and other letters and papers per brig Baltimore, on my return from Monrovia. The Baltimore did not call in at Monrovia as I expected; I was therefore considerably disappointed, and had to remain there until an opportunity offered of chartering a small English schooner to carry us thence. I am happy to inform you that I found every thing in order on my return, and that the comfort of the new emigrants had been particularly attended to by the assistant agent, who had settled them in the new long house.

1. *Re-establishment of native Magistrates and Constables.*—I believe that I informed you that King Freeman had put down those officers, for their activity in detecting thieves and finding stolen property, some few weeks after my arrival. You will be pleased to hear that all the beach kings and headmen have bound themselves to support and protect all who may be appointed to these offices. They have further agreed, that no king shall hereafter of his own accord abolish them; and that they shall be acknowledged by the whole of the Greybo people, and by them alone, in grand palaver, can be done away with. Accordingly native magistrates and constables have been appointed in all the towns, and their names registered in a small book, so that all palavers in these towns can at any moment be referred to them. I conceive this to be one grand point gained, for heretofore, in all our palavers, there has been a great difficulty in recognizing, with *certainty*, delinquent natives without the aid of one of these constables. Again, I find that they are generally willing to leave all disputes to arbitration, to be settled by one native and one American magistrate; they submitting to their decision. I rejoice in the arrangement, and experience the good effects of it from the ease with which all native palavers can now be set; I am a gainer also by it, as less of my time is taken up.

2. *Public Farm.*—I believe you were informed in my last, that some acres had been ploughed on the public farm. Our working cattle there have done very well; but not so well in other sections of the colony. There has been too little enterprise in the colony, and too much inclination to be discouraged upon the failure of a first attempt. But little can be effected here without beasts of burden and the plough. All our lands have become poor from having been cultivated from time immemorial, and to render them fruitful, considerable must be expended on them.

I believe I named to you that I had received some African cotton seed from Dr. Hall, which I intended having planted and distributed among the colonists.—What was planted on the farm has done very well, and I have heard no complaints from colonists. Of the seed which came out in the Baltimore, we have distributed to every one who chose to apply. I have also planted considerable on the farm; but owing to the wetness of the season, and its present dwarfish appearance, I dare not predict much. Some seed, however, planted by the new emigrants, immediately on their arrival, has produced as fine cotton as any they ever saw in the United States. This is the opinion of A. Cummings, whom I should consider a competent judge.

3. *Factory at Rock Town.*—When Rock Town territory was deeded to us, the King and Headmen requested me to put a factory there for the purchase of rice and palm oil, to which I agreed. In the late palaver, however, about trade, they saw proper to side with our Cape natives, and the whole project was abandoned. Since, they have entered into a written agreement, to furnish rice and palm oil at the old rates, and I have commenced a factory which is almost shut in, and is only waiting for plank enough for the doors and windows and lower floor.

Two reasons influenced me in this movement; 1st—to keep any vessels from establishing a factory there, as the principal part of our rice and palm oil come from that region; and 2dly—to bring our Cape Palmas natives to their senses, and let them see that we were not so dependent on them as they would wish us to believe. Rice is uncommonly scarce in the region, and could the truth be known, I believe that is the sole cause of their demanding a higher rate for it. Natives are daily passing with articles for sale, for which some will only take rice. They wasted the proper season for planting last year in palavering with us, and now they begin to see their folly from the want which they already feel.

LIBERIA.

Despatches bearing date up to the 28th January have been received by the managers of the American Colonization Society from Liberia. They contain animating intelligence of improvements in agriculture, health, morals and religion. The brig Emperor, which recently sailed from Norfolk with 96 emigrants and the colonial physician, Dr. Skinner, and his daughter, arrived at the Colony on the 12th of January. Of the company by this vessel, eighty-three were placed immediately on their town lots at Millsburg, and thirteen at Caldwell, and their farms were to be allotted to them without delay. The attention of the acting Governor has been directed very particularly and successfully to the cultivation of the sugar cane, and the public farm which affords employment and subsistence to several indigent persons, has been enlarged and improved. In regard to the cultivation of the soil, the Governor observes—"I am happy to inform you that on this subject there is an astonishing improvement in the Colony. The spirit of agriculture is on the increase, and each succeeding month finds greater encroachments by the hand of cultivation, on the surrounding forest." Dr. Taylor (a young coloured physician, educated for the medical profession, under the direction of the Managers in this city) says—"If I were a botanist, I have a field before me sufficient to explore during the balance of my life. A natural historian would find matter here to occupy his pen and mind during his whole life. I do not think I have seen in the United States, in twenty-nine years, a greater variety of birds than I have seen here in eight months." Of the settlement at Millsburg, he remarks—"The morality of this community is very good, and on the increase greatly. Religion is flourishing. During the year there has been an accession to the Methodist church alone of 161 members. On the night of the eighth of January, a missionary meeting was held here, at which were eleven preachers belonging to the Liberia annual conference. Reckoning one who was sick, the number is made up to that of those who followed our great Leader! By subscriptions and a collection at this meeting, I think more than $100 were secured for the missionary cause in Africa. This cannot fail to make a good impression on our Colonization, as well as missionary friends in America." The general agent of the Maryland Colonization Society informs us that by the brig Susan Elizabeth, which brought the preceding intelligence, information of a gratifying character has been received by that Institution from Cape Palmas. That colony, it appears, enjoys excellent health. Some progress is made in agriculture, and the colonists are on terms of peace with the natives. Not a word is said of the missionaries, from which it is inferred that they are all living.

To all who love their country, its union, peace and glory—to the friends of missions who would send out to all nations the renovating, and most benign influences of Christianity—to all who can sympathize with a people struggling to rise above ignorance, adversity, and dishonour, and build up at all hazards, and on a barbarous shore, their fortunes and character—to all who deem liberty and civilization blessings, and desire that Africa may become a part of the empire, the holy Zion of God, we appeal, and say, funds alone are wanting to enable those who have been appointed trustees of the public bounty for this work of Colonization to execute it on a large scale and with complete and glorious success. The apathy which exists on this subject is astonishing. We call upon the patriotic, the humane, the generous of the country to consider its magnitude and beneficence. We call upon religious men of all denominations to sustain it. We appeal to the Legislatures of all the States. We invoke the aid of Congress. We ask if a Christian nation, so blest and exalted by Heaven as this, is not in duty bound, to apply some portion of its power and treasure to an enterprise, so vast both for patriotism and philanthropy. God rules among the nations. To imitate his sublime benevolence, resplendent in his works and providence, and still brighter in his word, is the duty and privilege, as well of states as of individuals. And it is their wisdom and glory. As by a voice divine, is this nation summoned—not to draw the sword for conflict; not to cast chains upon the conquered; not to repress the efforts of the weak, or to extinguish the hopes of the miserable, but to redeem, to enlighten, to save, to exalt, to write her name in all future history as the Deliverer, and to rescue Africa from the terrors of ignorance and superstition, the infamy of vice, and the guilt of blood.

Where are the men of talents, of noble hearts, and subduing eloquence, to plead for this cause! The truth, well told on this subject, would move the very columns and stones of the Capital.—*Christian Statesman.*

For the Colonization Herald.

"What a monstrous fellow art thou, O man! thus to rail at one who is neither known of thee, nor knows thee."
Shakspeare.

Mr. Editor.—We have lately seen an article published in your paper signed L. M. N. which seems to have been communicated to him by a "respectable, responsible gentleman in New York," who it appears "was personally acquainted with many of those concerned," and had actively interested himself in the affair," which article contains many gross misrepresentations.

How this "respectable gentleman should know that John Rawls had for some time been desirous of giving freedom to his slaves, and was taking measures to accomplish this," we are at a loss to account, except by virtue of his ubiquity or gift of legerdemain; as it is certain it was unknown to his most intimate friends and acquaintances, and for aught we know, not even suspected; however, this harmonizes with his other false statements. That there was a gentleman in Nansemond county, Va., by the name of John Rawls, who gave liberty to his slaves, and devised a certain portion of his property for their benefit, by a will executed in February, 1835, and requested his executors to afford subsistence to the people on his estate until they could be removed where they might enjoy their freedom, is true; and that the executors did amply provide them subsistence until they could be removed, is equally true.

But Mr. L. M. N. or his "responsible gentleman," says "that no means of removal were granted, and that they were detained on the estate until within a few weeks of the expiration of the year, and that some individuals, members of the church with which Mr. Rawls had been connected," namely, the Christian Church at Holy Neck Chapel, "on learning the circumstances, by joint contributions, raised a sum sufficient to enable these people to proceed to New York just in time to avoid a second servitude." Now, sir, as an evidence of the truth of this "respectable gentleman's" assertion, "who is so intimately acquainted with the persons concerned," we refer you to the subjoined certificate of the members of the church of which Mr. Rawls was a member.

This "responsible gentleman" also says, "that the executors of the will, and the heirs of the deceased have combined to deprive these people of their property, if not of their liberty. Now to show the value to be attached to this assertion, we refer you to the subjoined certificate of the commissioners who acted under the decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the County of Nansemond, in alotting and setting apart the dower to the widow of the deceased, which goes to show a base fabrication which must have been manufactured by Mr. L. M. N's. "respectable, responsible gentleman." As to the disposition of the estate of John Rawls, deceased, we will not condescend to inform these gentlemen; but refer them to the records of the court above mentioned, and as we are as desirous as they are, that sheer justice should be awarded these people, we invite them to intercede in their behalf; there are lawyers here, who would willingly manage their cause for them.

Now Mr. L. M. N. we ask it as a favour, which we think it is your duty (situated as you are) to give us the name of this "repectable, responsible gentleman;" and also your own name. JOHN HARE.

I hereby certify, that I am perfectly acquainted with the transaction of John Hare, on the estate of John Rawls, deceased, having had all the papers and funds belonging to the estate in my possession from the time they came into his—in a word, all the receipts and disbursements passed through my hands; whereby I *know*, that the article signed L. M. N. published in the Colonization Herald, December 2, 1837, is utterly *false* and without foundation.

WM. M. JONES.

March 1, 1838.

We hereby certify, that the late John Rawls, deceased, was a member of our church; and that the assertion made in an article signed L. M. N. published in the Colonization Herald, dated December 2, 1837, is utterly false and without foundation—that no money whatever, either by joint contributions or otherwise, was ever raised in our church for the benefit of the slaves emancipated by the said John Rawls, nor was any thing like it suggested or ever thought of. We also certify, that we are intimately acquainted with John Hare, executor of the deceased, and are perfectly satisfied that all the available means in his power were used in the removal of the said people, and that strict justice (so far as he was concerned) was awarded them—and not only so, but, as we are credibly informed, and we doubt not, it is a fact, he applied to the yearly meeting of Friends, of which he was a member, and the sum of one hundred dollars was gratuitously granted to aid in their removal.

URIAH RAWLS, Pastor,
JOHN OBERRY, Deacon,
JUSTIN RAWLS, Treasurer,
BENJAMIN KEENE, Clerk,
WM. A. JONES,
JOHN R. LEE,
JOHN B. LANGSTUN,
DEMPSEY LANGSTUN,
WILLIS AUSTIN,
NATHANIEL RAWLS,
HARRISON HOWELL.

We hereby certify, that we, the undersigned, were commissioners acting under a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the County of Nansemond, bearing date May term, 1835, that we set apart the dower of the widow of John Rawls, deceased, and stated, settled and adjusted the executorial account of John Hare, with the estate of said deceased, as in said decree directed, and that we *know* that no "combination" ever existed between the executor and heirs of the said deceased to deprive the people emancipated by him of their "property and liberty," but on the contrary, we are satisfied that all the available means in his power was used for their benefit; and strict justice (so far as he was concerned) was done them—for we have all our lives been acquainted with the executor, and are satisfied that he is, what Mr. Pope says, "is the noblest work of God."

E. SMITH,
DEMPSEY LANGSTUN,
ISAAC LEE.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, *By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*

John H. Clack, Philip F. Voorhees, and Benjamin Cooper, *To be Captains in the Navy from the 28th February*, 1838.

Henry W. Ogden, *to be a Commander in the Navy from the 31st January*, 1838.

Ebenezer Ridgeway, Thomas A. Conover, John C. Long, John H. Graham, Jas. McIntosh, Josiah Tattnall, and Hugh N. Page, *to be commanders in the Navy from the 28th of February*, 1838.

Theodore P. Green, John R. Tucker, Richard W. Meade, and Thos. J. Page, *to be Lieutenants in the Navy from the 20th December*, 1838.

George Minor, Percival Drayton, Wm. Preston Griffin, Oliver Tod, Robert Pinckney, Thomas R. Rootes, Edward M. Yard, Jas. T. McLaughlan, James M. Gillis, Alexander Gibsoe, Wm. S. Young, Wm. W. Bleecker, Joseph F. Green, Algernon S. Worth, Zacariah Holland, John DeCamp, Bushrod W. Hunter, *to be Lieutenants in the Navy from the 28th Feb.* 1838.

George Climer, Isaac Brinckerhoff, Wm. M. Wood, J. Vaughan Smith, Jones W. Plummer, George B. McKnight, Solomon Sharp, Daniel Egbert, Amos G. Gambrill, and Wm. A. W. Spotswood, *to be Surgeons in the Navy from the 24th February*, 1838.

J. W. B. Greenhow, of New York; George Maulsby, of Pennsylvania; Charles J. Bates, of Massachusetts; Wm. A. Green, of Pennsylvania; Wm. Grier, of Maryland; Edwin H. Conway, of Virginia; J. Winthrop Taylor, of New Jersey; Jas. Monroe Minor, of Virginia; Bucknor T. McGill, of Virginia; Philemon Baker, of New Jersey; *to be Assistant Surgeons in the Navy from the 7th of March*, 1838.

James Logan, of Arkansas, to be Agent for the Creek tribe of Indians, vice J. W. A. Sanford, resigned.

Jere Carrier, Collector, Cape Vincent, N. Y., from March 23, 1838.

Rowland H. Brigham, Collector, Penobscot, Me., from March 19, 1838.

William Willard, Surveyor, Saybrook, Ct, from March 12, 1838.

Aaron Foster, Surveyor, Beverly, Mass., from March 15, 1838.

Robert Digges, Surveyor, Nanjemoy, Indiana, from March 3, 1838.

General Summary.

From the Baltimore Price Current.

The first steam vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic ocean, is now in our port! She is called the "City of Kingston"—is schooner rigged, spreads a very large squaresail from her foreyard; is in every respect well found, and apparently fitted for sea navigation. She is a handsome vessel.

This vessel was built in London about 11 months since; is 325 tons, British measurement, and her construction long and buoyant, not unlike some of our best steamers on the Atlantic waters. Her wheels and arms are constructed of wrought iron, and her buckets of oak plank, the appearance of the whole being light and neat. She has too low pressure engines, each 50 horse power, and her machinery is fitted, of course below. Her cylinders are each 40 inches diameter, with 4 feet 4 inches stroke—has two boilers, and consumes half a ton of good Liverpool coal every hour—can carry 65 tons of coal at a time without inconvenience.

The City of Kingston was intended as a mail packet between Jamaica and Carthagena, and with that object in view left London via Madeira. Her run from Plymouth to Maderia was made in seven days, five and a half of which she was under steam, and performed well. Failing in her object after arriving at Jamaica, she left for New York, and put into Norfolk, as mentioned in our last. She again left Norfolk for New York, but encountering at sea the gale of Saturday and Sunday, and failing in all efforts to succeed with wood or anthracite coal, and the gale continuing, it was deemed advisable to put back into this port, where she now remains waiting advices from her consignees at New York.

CAPE FLORIDA, March 1.—List of officers attached to the expedition for exploring the Everglades, and the southern coast of Florida:

L. M. Powell, Lt. U. S. N. commanding.
J. B. Magruder, 1st Lt. U. S. A. commanding company I.
Robert McLane, 2d Lt. U. S. A. commanding company E.
Acting Lt. Harison, U. S. N.
Acting Lt. Murphy, U. S. N.
J. E. Johnson, topographical officer.
Dr. Leonard, acting surgeon.

The expedition arrived at Key Biscayne on the 11th Feb. It has "*topped*" the everglades at several points, for the purpose of ascertaining the most navigable entrance. In a few days it will enter these unexplored regions by the river Miami, and endeavour to circumnavigate them. There is little doubt that a passage may be discovered to the western coast of Florida, through the interior—though much difficulty is apprehended in the course of the expedition, from the extreme lowness of the water at this season. There are 175 men, all told, attached to the expedition.

Charleston Courier.

FRANCE AND HAYTI.—We have already stated that the matters in negociation between these powers have been amicably arranged. The treaties were signed by the plenipotentiaries on the 12th of February. The first contains 4 articles, in which the King of the French recognizes the independence and sovereignty of the Haytian Republic—peace is declared—commercial regulations to be established by a subsequent treaty, and in the mean time to remain, as to both countries, on the footing of the most favoured nations,—and the treaty to be ratified at Paris within three months.

The second treaty establishes the amount of indemnification to be paid by Hayti at 60 millions of francs, payable by instalments, the last in 1867.

The New Orleans papers inform us that about 450 Seminoles, men, women and children, have arrived at the barracks below that city, on their way to the west. They are under the charge of Lieutenant Reynolds. Some of the party were to visit the New Orleans theatre, among whom were Old Micanopy, the king of the Seminole tribes; Jumper, the orator, warrior, and constant companion of the late Osceola; Cloud, who commanded the hostiles at the battle of the Wahoo Swamp; King Philip, so long one of the principal leaders, and Coahajo.

COST OF WAR.—There are two or three facts gathered from the report, which are worthy of more attention. We allude to the expenditures of the Florida war. These, for the year 1837, it appears, were $6,500,000—for the present year they are estimated at $5,265,000—making in all $11,765,000, or about three times as much as all the land in Florida is worth.

We learn from Norfolk, that the destination of the U. S. ship Columbia, Com. Read, has been changed. She will proceed to the Mediterranean instead of the East Indies; the Constitution, Com. Elliott, it is said, will return to the United States.

The Kentucky Legislature have offered a premium of two thousand dollars for the discovery of the cause of that fatal disease in animals, the milk sickness.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT, *By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*—Seth Salisbury, Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—James Todd, Esq. President of the Court of Criminal Sessions of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Robert T. Conrad, Esq. and John Bouvier, Esq. associates of said Court.

W. B. Reed, Attorney General of the state.

The three Judges of this Court are equal in power, and will each in turn hold sessions of the Court.—The Court opened on Monday last. Its sessions will be monthly.

Dr. Bowditch has made a bequest of one thousand dollars to the Salem Atheneum—one thousand dollars to the Salem Marine Society—and one thousand dollars to the East India Marine Society.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—The latest rumour is, that Lieut. Wilkes is to have the command of this Expedition. The expenses up to the 1st of March, amounted to $703,576—which added to $816,071, the estimated expenses for the next two years and a half, make the whole cost $1,589,641. One frigate, and the store vessels proposed in the original plan, are to be dispensed with, which will considerably reduce the expenses. The whole number of officers, including the scientific corps, is 84, with salaries from $1500 to $2500 per annum. The chaplain is to perform the duties of Historian to the Expedition.

FROM GIBRALTAR.—By the Empress, Capt. Townsend from Gibraltar, we have the Chronicle of that port and fortress to the 2d February.

The Carlists were on the borders of Andalusia in the beginning of February, and the mails from Madrid to Cadiz, and thence to Gibraltar, were interscepted. Don Basilio, the Carlist leader, had entirely routed the Commandant Minuisir. The entire province of Andalusia had been declared, by the Queen's general, in a state of seige.

The interior of Spain was in a most miserable state of disorganization. Under the pretence of espousing either of the conflicting parties, almost all the ravines and passes of Andalusia were occupied by banditti, who showed their impartiality, by robbing every one, priest, peasant, and merchant, indiscriminately.

ARKANSAS AND TEXAS.—A difficulty seems to be brewing between Arkansas and Texas about their boundary. Texas has laid a claim to Fayette and Miller counties in Arkansas, and established land offices there. A majority of the people side with Texas, have elected representatives to the Texan Congress, and have organized counties, and elected Sheriffs, Clerks, Coroners, &c. They refuse to pay taxes to, or to recognize the jurisdiction of Arkansas.

The subject has been referred to the Legislature of Arkansas, by the Governor, who recommends that Miller county, where the greatest disaffection exists, and where, he says, the laws cannot be faithfully executed, be abolished, and her territory attached to some other county possessed of more patriotism. The Governor states, that he will immediately communicate with the President of the United States, and procure if possible, an early and definitive adjustment of the boundary question. He concedes, that a portion of Miller county *may*, on a settlement, fall to Texas; but asserts, that our Government, since the purchase of Louisiana, has always claimed and exercised jurisdiction over it, and will never peaceably surrender its claims until a decision against it by an authorized tribunal.

The Arkansas Legislature has not yet acted on the subject.—*Richmond Whig.*

COLUMBIA RAIL ROAD.—We are requested by the superintendent of the Columbia Rail Road to state, that the travelling and transportation of goods on this route will not be suspended, but continue as heretofore, saving the transhipment around the point where the bridge was destroyed, and that every possible exertion is being made to rebuild the bridge without delay. In the course of 12 or 14 days, a temporary bridge will be erected, over which transportation can resume its regular course.

OUR MEANS OF DEFENCE.—The Army and Navy Chronicle of Thursday last contains a table prepared with great care, by Col. Croghan, one of the inspectors general of the army, when a rupture with France was anticipated, in relation to the armament required for the fortifications on the seaboard. From this we learn that there is a deficiency at the forts, with reference to the war armaments, of 1572 guns, 18 a 42 pounders; 180 carronades; 156 mortars; 2064 gun carriages; 162 mortar beds; 1,258,229 shot for guns and carronades; 68,753 shells for howitzers and mortars; 79 651 rounds of grape and cannister shot; and 10,049,393 pounds of cannon powder.

For present purposes there is a deficiency of 418 guns, 18 a 42 pounders; 92 carronades; 57 mortars; 826 gun carriages; 64 mortar beds; 66,582 shot for guns and carronades; 2,972 shells; 9,542 rounds of grape and cannister shot; and 875,375 pounds of powder.

Trade and Finance.

Twelve thousand tons of coal have been taken by the Beaver Meadow Company, from their mines at Beaver Meadow to Parryville, since the close of navigation last fall.

The last cotton crops of Texas is said to have amounted to 50,000 bales, which, at the present prices, is worth about $2 000,000. This article is the only export of the country.

NAVIGATION OF THE NORTHERN WATERS.—We learn from the Buffalo Commercial of the 23d ult. that the ice in Buffalo creek began to move on the 22d, and that on the morning of the 23d the harbour was entirely open. There was still some ice in Lake Erie, but a strong wind from any quarter would break it to pieces. The harbour of Oswego was free from ice on the 21st, and by this time Lake Ontario and Lake Erie are free from ice.

THE WHALE FISHERIES.—On Saturday and Sunday last nine vessels employed in the whale fishery arrived at New Bedford. They were freighted with cargoes amounting in the aggregate nearly to twenty thousand barrels of sperm and whale oil, and valued, at the present prices, at more than *two hundred and sixty thousand dollars.*

By the report of a committee of the Legislature of Maryland, it appears that the Banks of that State possess at this time four hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars of specie more than they did at the period of suspension.

MR. JAUDON.—We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to a friend in this city:

"It is in contemplation to form in England a joint stock association, at the head of which will preside Mr. Jaudon, agent for the U. S. Bank, with which it will be in close connexion. The objects of this association will be the agency of foreign loans, the collection of dividends on stocks in the United States, advances on produce, and dealing in exchanges. The capital will be £2,000,000, to be held in shares similar to the Joint Stock Banking Associations at present in operation in England."—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

We find in the American slip, that the New Orleans banks have entered into the following arrangement.

BANK ARRANGEMENT.—The heads of the different banks have held two meetings, which resulted in the adoption of the following plan for future operation. The presidents of all the banks are to meet on the 1st of each month to receive the statements and examine the condition of each bank, which statements are to be published under the direction of a committee appointed for that purpose. The board of Presidents are empowered to demand a more full statement from whatever bank they may think proper. The issues of each bank are to be increased pro rata to the amount of their capital paid in, and the amount of their profits and undeclared dividends. Those banks, thinking proper, are allowed to issue post notes. Each bank will be required to have in its vaults on the 1st March next, 20 per cent. of its cash liabilities, and on the 1st of March, 1840, they are required to have 33 1-3 per cent. of their cash liabilities, in gold and silver, and the resumption of specie payment is to depend upon a perfect understanding with the principal banks throughout the union. These judicious arrangements entered into on the part of the banks themselves, is far better than all the legislation we have had this winter, and will go farther toward establi-hing confidence and credit, than any thing which has yet been done. This plan consummated, will throw over two millions of dollars into immediate circulation, and afford the suffering community that relief which all so much desire. The merchant will be benefited, the planter will find his advantage, the mechanic can go forward, in the relief which this arrangement will cause.

From the New Orleans Merchant.

CITY NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21, 1838.

The arrival of large quantities of produce, and the arrangement of the banks has contributed toward throwing more animation into every department of the market. All the rivers above appear to be clear of ice, and in good boatable order, from the number of boats daily arriving. Every kind of up country produce is most abundant, and even the increase of circulative medium can hardly keep up the present prices. The money market must soon be quite easy. Specie is as high as our quotations, owing to the demand for exportation to the northern cities.

COTTON MARKET.—Owing to the late intelligence from Europe and the arrangements now entered into by the several banks, the market for the last two days has been more animated, with more confidence and a better feeling. The sales on Monday and Tuesday were about 8000 bales, mostly Louisiana, in large lots; prices have ranged from 8 to 10¼, and one lot of choice brought 11c. There is every disposition evinced by purchasers to go into the market, but owing to the scarcity of ships and the high rates of freight, the sales for a time will not be very large. There is no doubt, from the disposition now evinced by the banks to relieve the community, and the expectation of the arrivals of ships, that the market will daily improve; we however continue our quotations.

The only ship, Packet Yazoo, in port that was uncngaged, which arrived on Saturday, was taken up yesterday at 1¼ for Liverpool.

TOBACCO.—A few small lots are coming in daily; we notice no change in the market.

COTTON.—Louisiana and Mississippi—choice 10¼ a 11½c per lb; prime, 9½ a 10c; fair 9 a 9½c; middling 7½ a 8c; inferior 6 a 6½c—limited demand. Tennessee and North Alabama, 5 a 10c.

The following are the duties paid by the different Auctioneers in Philadelphia for the quarter ending on the 20th March:

Jno. B. Myers,	
S. B. Thomas,	$3,772 75
S. N. Davies,	2,926 32
Joseph Bispham,	2,205 84
C. C. Mackey,	639 16
David Hill,	222 83
J. L. Doolittle,	212 57
S. Poulterer,	74 95
C. J. Wolbert,	70 95
	41 88
Total,	$10,166 25

Poetry.

THE GIRL'S READING BOOK, in Prose and Poetry, for Schools. By Mrs. Sigourney. New York. J. Orville Taylor, at the Common School Union.

Here is exactly such a book as was needed for such a purpose—exactly such a book as every mother should gladly put into the hands of her young daughter—a book for the improvement of the youthful female mind, from the pen of a woman who knows what is wanted, and how to address herself to those for whom the work is intended. The volume contains, within the compass of two hundred and fifty pages, thirty reading lessons, in prose, and the same number in poetry, some of which are as bright flowers as the authoress has ever yet culled from the muses' bower. Like Dr. Watts, Mrs. Sigourney has great powers of adaptation—composing a lofty lyric or a chapter of mental philosophy in one hour, and a cradle hymn in the next. The essays in this little work, we conceive to be most happily adapted to the object in view. Some of them are lessons of moral instruction; some of them inculcating household duties; some of them the improvement of personal habits, as well as of the mind: some of them affording pleasing illustrations of the social, parental and family duties—and all are pointed by a moral, and adorned by simplicity of language, and purity of style and sentiment. Duties to the poor and sick, and of obedience, are inculcated—the advantages of perseverance illustrated—and what a beautiful family scene is opened to the reader, in commendation of female energy! Excellent lessons are also drawn from the gardens and the fields; and the whole is enriched by several attractive articles of female biography. As a specimen of the poetry, we quote the following beautiful description of a touching incident among the forest inhabitants of the West.

BURIAL OF THE INDIAN GIRL.

"The only daughter of an Indian woman, in Wisconsin Territory, died of lingering consumption, at the age of eighteen. A few of her own race, and a few of the whites, were at her grave; but none wept, save the poor mother."

Herald of the Upper Mississippi.

A wail upon the prairies,—
A cry of woman's wo,—
That mingleth with the autumn blast,
All fitfully and low.
It is a mother's wailing!—
Hath earth another tone,
Like that with which a mother mourns,
Her lost, her only one?

Pale faces gather round her,—
They mark the storm swell high,
That rends and wrecks the tossing soul,
But their cold, blue eyes were dry.
Pale faces gazed upon her,
As the wild winds caught her moan,—
But she was an Indian mother,—
So, she wept those tears alone.

Long, o'er that wasting idol,
She watch'd, and toil'd and pray'd;
Though every dreary dawn reveal'd
Some ravage Death hath made:
Till the fleshless sinews started,
And hope no opiate gave,
And hoarse and hollow grew her voice,
An echo from the grave.

She was a gentle creature,
Of raven eye and dress,
And dovelike were the tones that breath'd
Her bosom's tenderness;—
Save when some quick emotion
The warm blood strongly sent
To revel in her olive cheek,
So richly eloquent.

I said consumption smote her,
And the healer's art was vain;
But she was an Indian maiden,
So none deplor'd her pain;—
None, save that widow'd mother,
Who now, by her open tomb,
Is writhing like the smitten wretch
Whom judgment marks for doom.

Alas! that lowly cabin,
That couch beside the wall,
That seat beneath the mantling vine,
They're lone and empty all.
What hand shall pluck the tall, green corn,
That ripeneth on the plain,
Since she, for whom the board was spread,
Must ne'er return again?

Rest, rest, thou Indian maiden!—
Nor let thy murmuring shade
Grieve that those pale-brow'd ones with scorn
Thy burial rite surveyed;—
There's many a king, whose funeral
A black-rob'd realm shall see,
For whom no tear of grief is shed,
Like that which falls for thee.

Yes, rest thee, forest maiden!
Beneath thy native tree;
The proud may boast their little day,
Then sink to dust like thee;
But there's many a one whose funeral
With nodding plumes may be,
Whom nature nor affection mourns,
As now they mourn for thee.

We are glad to find that amid her multifarious contributions for the periodical press, Mrs. Sigourney has not forgotten the more certain path to permanent usefulness and enduring fame.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Education.

From the London Courier.

EDUCATION IN HOLLAND.

On the State of Education in Holland, by M. Victor Cousin. Translated by Leonard Horner, Esq. F. R. S.—Murray.

Although the English are gradually divesting themselves of their prejudices against foreign nations, and no longer regard the French as their "natural enemies," it cannot be said that they are in a great hurry to relinquish their old habits of antipathy and self-satisfaction. What they have done during a few years of peace, is as nothing compared with what they have to do. One of the enlightened tastes in which they still love to indulge, is an inclination to laugh at their high mightinesses the Dutch, and to rank them far below many other nations (of course including Great Britain) in knowingness, refinement, and accomplishments. No nation can better afford to be quizzed, and no people have less right to be jocose at its expense than the English. To see at once the grand advantage that the Dutch have over us, and indeed over almost every country in Europe, not excepting Prussia and Germany, it is only necessary to bestow a calm and reflective perusal on M. Cousin's exposition of the school system in Holland, for the working classes and the poor, and on the preliminary observations of Mr. Horner upon the necessity of legislative measures to extend and improve education among those classes in Great Britain. The volume is one of real value to the cause of education. Its circulation, together with Mrs. Austin's version of the same enlightened writer's report on the Schools of Prussia, ought to teach many people here that they attach a wrong meaning to the word "abroad," when they boast of the school-master's progress. Abroad he undoubtedly is—we want him at home; informed, disciplined, respected and respectable, well taught himself, and wisely teaching others, as he is found to be in Holland. We cannot do better than take their high mightinesses the Dutch for our school-masters, let the intellect march among us as it may.

Nothing can more strikingly exemplify the effects of a wise and extended system of education in Holland, and the effects of our own lamentable and humiliating want of such a system, than the facts which Mr. Horner has placed in juxta-position. In the account which M. Cousin gives of his visit to the penitentiary for male delinquents at Rotterdam, we clearly trace the happy influence of education upon the morals of the great mass of the community. The number of juvenile offenders, including all under eighteen years of age, collected from every part of Holland, who were under confinement in September, 1836, did not exceed 150 out of a population of 2,500,000. Mr. Horner almost doubted the accuracy even of M. Cousin; he inquired, and was convinced. In the penitentiary for female delinquents at Amsterdam, the number did not exceed 30. It must be remarked that these imprisonments take place in cases where the guilt arises from ignorance only; the accused, if under sixteen, being on such proof exempted from the regular punishment provided for the crime. Were there such an article in our penal code—were offenders here, who sin from ignorance, imprisoned apart and educated as in Holland, how quickly our jails would be thinned of their population! Let us turn to the sickening contrast—the number of boys, aged sixteen and under, committed to prison in the jails of London alone, in the year 1836, was 3,132, not one of whom can be supposed to have been "educated" during imprisonment, or to have been discharged from prison with much prospect of regaining his character. It may be worth while to quote from the same report a proof of the enormous proportion of offenders in this country who are destitute of education. Of the total number of offenders in the above year, viz. 78,157, upwards of 20,000 could neither read nor write, while upwards of 30,000 could either read only, or read and write too, but very imperfectly; thus affording a true ground for declaring that 51,048 out of the total number had been deprived of all moral training from education.

The necessity of primary instruction being thus exhibited, we may see in another division of this excellent volume how easily this great necessity is attainable. A want sprung up in Rotterdam, as in other places, of intermediate schools—schools between the private and more expensive ones, and those for the poor, which were instituted and supported by public authority. The town mentioned made an advance of capital, which was very soon repaid; and the result is, two schools, educating 900 children, with masters, ushers, and mistresses, supported entirely by a weekly payment of four pence from each pupil. The payment decreases in proportion to the number of pupils from one family. In some towns, as at Leyden, such payments are received by instalments of daily or half daily proportions. Yet these fees, as M. Cousin well remarks, "satisfy the pride of the parents; they are the means of keeping the children at school, and are a guarantee against absences, as people like to get the full value of the money; and at the same time that they defray the expense of the education of the middle classes, they allow the town to apply its resources to the education of that class of the people who cannot afford to pay any thing, and to whom gratuitous education is in that case a sacred debt. In Paris all the parochial schools are gratuitous, and there is not a single primary school where the children pay any thing; whereas the cheapest private schools cost nearly four shillings and two pence a month, so that there is nothing intermediate between gratuitous education and a somewhat expensive school."

How applicable would this portion of the school system in Holland be to the wants of a large class of the English population! But what part of the admirable arrangement would not be applicable to the wants of some class, could the adoption of the whole, with the suggestions of improvements and extension proffered by such men as the author and translator of this volume, be secured? What an advance has Holland made within the present century! Fifty years ago primary instruction was in the same state there as in the rest of Europe. The change is mainly attributable to the "Society for the General Good," whose councils and example spurred the government to action. It was in 1801 that the first law of public education was passed. Amendments were adopted in 1803 and 1806; when that code of primary instruction was settled, which, founded on wise principles, united in all its parts, conformable to the spirit of the people, and adapting itself to the customs and habits of the different provinces, has survived three great revolutions, and remains undisturbed to the present time. The law, the regulation of the provinces, and those of individual schools, have been so little altered, that M. Cousin found them in 1836, what Cuvier had reported them to be in 1811—with this sole difference, that the system had acquired complete development and firmness of structure. The tree has thus been known by its fruits; and what those fruits are, we are partly shown by a glance at the penitentiaries. The following short passage will afford a further example of the system and its results:

"At the Hague, there are four schools for the poor; and Mr. Wynbeck took me to the largest of them. It contained a thousand children, from five to twelve years of age; they pay absolutely nothing; all that is required of them is, that they come well combed, well washed, and as clean as their poverty will allow. These thousand children were collected in two large school rooms, seven hundred on the ground floor, and three hundred on the floor above; without any distinction as to sex or religion. It was one of those schools which made so great an impression on Cuvier, on his first arrival in Holland. To satisfy me that, in this school, children of every denomination are received, which is also the case in all the other schools, Mr. Wynbeck passed along several of the benches, asking each child to tell him aloud to what congregation it belonged. There were on the same bench children of every Christian communion, with their various shades of difference; Catholics, Calvinists, Lutherans, Remonstrants, and Anabaptists; and Jews were mingled indiscriminately with Christians. I had, in this school, an anticipation of what I should find throughout Holland; that entire toleration which pervades it in every part."

Morality and religion are at all times inculcated in these schools, "but there is no special teaching of them save by means of the Bible history." There is no mutual instruction, except in a particular and limited sense, in Holland; the Bell and Lancaster system having been tried and rejected there, as in Germany, it is condemned as radically defective, both by Mr. Horner and M. Cousin. But in every Dutch school, the presence of the master is universally felt; his authority and direction are every where visible; for there, as in Prussia and Germany, normal schools, seminaries for schoolmasters—that grand desideratum, a systematic plan for training the teachers—have long formed a branch of public instruction. The effect is seen in the condition of the schools in general, from the infant ones upwards—of the free seminaries for the poor, as of those for the middle classes. In 1835 there were 2,852 primary schools subject to inspection; the ten provinces of the kingdom being divided into 77 school districts, to each of which an inspector is appointed, besides local boards of superintendence. Thus each inspector has on an average 37 schools under his charge. This system "works well" in a country possessing, like Holland, a representative government, without resorting to the plan of compulsory education as existing in Prussia.

This question of compulsory education is ably noticed by Mr. Horner, whose argument in favour of it deserves consideration, however unpalatable to a people like the English. "Is such an obligation," he asks, "any thing more than an infringement of liberty to do wrong." "If a parent neglects to educate his child, he is doing an injury not only to the child, but to the community, which may grievously suffer from that child's ignorance. The child is thus deprived of parental care, and being so far an orphan, the state is bound to come forward as his protector and guardian." For his valuable and practically philosophical remarks on this and other points connected with the subject of education, we must refer the reader to this excellent volume. He will be especially interested by Mr. Horner's view of the course which in this country should be pursued—of the appointment of a central board of commissioners of inquiry, and the subjects to which their investigation should be directed. These embrace, in particular, religious instruction (where the greatest difficulty rests) schools for the school-masters, the different kinds of schools to be established, general inspection, and local superintendence, provision for teachers, and the means of raising the requisite funds. The whole subject is treated with remarkable perspicuity by one who appears, as well by temperament as by position, deeply interested in the instruction and welfare of children. A future generation will best feel what a debt of gratitude is owing to him and all such labourers.

AGRICULTURAL.

To the Editor of Bell's Weekly Messenger.

Corner of Half Moon street, Picadilly,
London, December 30, 1837.

Sir,—I beg to hand you a copy of a prospectus relative to a new manure, which I drew up in the course of last spring, by the request of the Earls of Leven and Melville, from the Report of the Committee of the Academy of Agriculture at Paris, and from the certificates given to the inventor by thirty-eight large landed proprietors in France, testifying the value of his invention.

Lord Leven considered, and in which opinion I had the honour to concur, that the best mode of giving the benefit of the discovery to the British farmer would be, for a committee to be formed for the purpose of collecting a subscription sufficient to defray M. Jauffret's expenses to this country, for the purpose of his making experiments before some person appointed for the occasion.

That an agreement should be entered into with M. Jauffret, that should his invention answer the description given of it, that he should communicate the secret by which he effected the operation, for a sum of money previously agreed upon, and that experiments should be made with the manure under different circumstances, as to soil, &c. to ascertain its relative value with regard to other manures, taking all things into consideration. I have the honour to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

HUMPHREY GIBB,
Honorary Secretary of the Smithfield Club.

Prospectus of a process for obtaining cheap and valuable Manure, without the aid of cattle, invented by M. Jauffret, of Aix.

A method has been discovered in France of making manure as it may be wanted, without cattle, in twelve days, and with great economy, as appears from a report made to the committee of the Academy of Agriculture at Paris, by M. Chatelain, its secretary, who, with M. Cailleau, president of that committee, M. de la Gerandiere, President of the Academy of Agriculture of Blois, and the Marquis de Saint Croix, were appointed to examine into the merits of M. Jauffret's invention.

These gentlemen report "that by a cheap wash or lye, the ingredients of which are to be found in all places, and which every cultivator can make on his own land, all sorts of herbaceous and ligneous substances, such as heather, furze, brambles, and even the living dogstooth, can be put into a state of rapid fermentation, and not only these substances, but even earth itself, be its nature what it may, can be converted into a valuable manure.

"That the manure produced by this new system is quite as valuable as the best horse litter; its effects are visible upon several successive crops; and it can be obtained with perfect facility at pleasure.

"That M. Jauffret supplied the committee with numerous and undeniable proofs of experiments, ranging over a period of nine years, in five communes of the department of the Bouches-du-Rhone, in which trials were made upon an extensive scale, on different kinds of soils, and on various seeds, plants, and trees. The success of those trials surpassed the most sanguine expectations, as has been attested, 1st, by the Academy of Aix, (annual public session 1835, at 38 and following pages of the report,) 2d, by the circular of the prefect of the Bouches-du-Rhone; 3d, by 38 certificates from most respectable inhabitants and farmers of that department, founded upon repeated experiments made by themselves; and 4th, by the declaration of well, informed proprietors of the department of Vaucluse who for years have attentively watched the trials of the Jauffret manure.

"That in order to convince themselves more thoroughly on the subject, the committee wrote, unknown to M. Jauffret to some individuals who were most distinguished by their agricultural science, and who had given certificates to the inventor, and that their replies, which are annexed to the report, are of so satisfactory a nature, as to leave no doubt on the minds of the committee of the importance of the discovery."*

The committee enter into the following details of the process:

"By means of a cutting machine, the cost of which is about 600 francs (15*l*.) and which, alter a careful examination, appeared well adapted for the purpose, three men and a horse can prepare 180 quintals, or 7,000 kilograms (about seven tons English) of manure per day, and the machine is easily erected. Ten quintals of straw produced 40 quintals of manure, this is effected either by the addition of the lye, or by the fermentation dilating the material operated on.

"The Jauffret process admits of greater economy as to labour, for the wooden cistern, and the ingredients of which the lye is made, may be carried to the field which is to be manured, and the compost prepared on the spot; and thus the carriage of the vegetable matter from the field to the yard, and back again from the yard to the field, is saved; the escape also of carbonic acid gas, one of the most valuable component parts of manure, which takes place during removal, is thus prevented. The inventor asserts, moreover, that he can vary the degree of fermentation, to suit the defects or qualities of different soils; and as he can raise the heat caused by the fermentation as high as 60 Reaumer (167 deg. Farenheit) his process has the additional advantage of destroying the germ of all noxious herbs, which might foul the land.

"That in considering this process, the committee were struck with the advantage that might arise from establishing manufactories, not only on large farms, but near towns and villages, to which every cultivator might bring his refuse vegetable matter to be converted into manure. The cutting machine might be worked either by horse, water, or steam power.

"The Jauffret process will be advantageous not only to large proprietors, (by whom an expense of 600 francs (15*l*) will scarcely be felt,) but it will be more important and useful to small farmers, who can cut their weeds by hand, and prepare a quantity as perfect as any made by the machine.* As to the conversion of earth into manure, any one can make it without the help of the machine invented by M. Jauffret, and the manure made from earth by this new process, is not less valuable than the compost. Thus, those who have no cattle to feed may employ all their fodder for manure; others can render available weeds, briars, dogstooth, thistles, &c.; and those who have neither straw, fodder, nor weeds, can convert earth into manure, so that no discovery was ever more capable of easy or general application. The Jauffret process tends to supply agriculturalists with new and powerful means of increasing their wealth, especially in the case of poor-land farmers, who usually find it difficult to obtain a sufficiency of manure."

* Mons. Gauthier de Vancluse, who is about to publish a new Atlas of Agriculture, says, (in print at Marseilles, 1832) "M. Jauffret, an intelligent farmer and acquaintance of mine, possesses exclusively the valuable power of converting, in less than a week, all vegetable substances whether dry or not, into dung of good quality, without spreading them as litter, or even submitting them to the tread of cattle. The change is effected, as if by enchantment, by means of a lye, with which he sprinkles the straw, herbs, leaves, plants of all kinds, even woody stalks of a finger's thickness, previously dividing them to a certain extent by a very ingenious operation. Such is the action of the lye, that forty-eight hours after the matters are heaped, their fermentation becomes, as it were, volcanic; volumes of smoke announce the decomposition at a considerable distance; and a poor and spent soil may, without delay, receive, in the form of an excellent manure, that which a week before could have done nothing towards rescuing it from a state of exhaustion."

Like all other interesting discoveries, this has been the subject of fierce attack; but experience has vindicated the inventor. Following the example of many landed proprietors, I determined upon making trial of this important manure, and I declare it equal to that of well-fed horses. M. Jauffret asserts that he can at pleasure increase the dose, and even confer all properties required by the nature of the soil on which he uses it.

One single horse cart load of straw, or other dry material, produces more than two of good dung. The inventor charges 5 francs (2s. 6d.) for each cart load: probably to those who should effect the operation themselves, the expense would be diminished by one half,

The advantages of such a process are incalculable.

* Mons. Jauffret states, the machine necessary for a small farmer is only a barrel and a pail, and which can be carried with ease from one part of the farm to the other. It is set to work in the open air, wherever materials happen to be; thus the fields that are so distant as to be seldom manured, may by this manure be rendered highly productive. The mixture is made without fire, and every thing concurs to render it economical.

SPRING WHEAT

Has already superceded the winter species in Lower Canada, and in the northern section of the Union; and such are the casualities which the winter crop has to encounter, from the Hessian Fly; from hard winters, and from the grain worm, for the latter, we have no doubt, will soon extend itself over the whole country, that we may apprehend the farmers of the northern and middle states, at least, will soon find it advantageous to resort to the spring species of this grain for crop. Under this view of the subject, we think we shall be doing a service to the readers of the Cultivator by detailing what we know in relation to different species of spring wheat.

The *triticum æstivum*, or spring wheat, is said to be a native of southern Siberia and Sicily, whence its culture has been gradually dispersed through Europe and America. It ripens ordinarily about the same time as winter wheat, when sown very early; but when sown very late it is fit to harvest in ten or fifteen days after the former. The following, among other varieties are described in the books:

1. Having a red spike, or ear, and grain.
2. Red spring wheat, with a white ear.
3. A white spike and a grain. These three are all beardless varieties, of the same species, are not easily affected by moisture, and give a flour nutritious, but not so white, or in so large proportions, as the winter varieties. These are believed to be common varieties cultivated among us.
4. *Siberian Spring Wheat*, probably the variety in Oneida, and already noticed on the authority of Dr. Goodsell. It is bearded.
5. *The Egyptian*, or *many spiked wheat*.—Loudon terms this a variety of winter, whereas with us it is a spring wheat. This is remarkable for its uncommon productiveness. The grains, however, do not yield so large a proportion of flour or meal as the other species or varieties, and the flour is said to be scarcely superior to that obtained from the finest barley. It has been introduced in our country to a considerable extent.
6. *Spelt* wheat, noticed under correspondence. Sown in spring.
7. *Italian Spring Wheat.* This is the variety which was introduced by Mr. Hathaway, of Rome, and which seems to have proved congenial to our soil and climate wherever it has been tried. It is bearded, the product is abundant, and the grain makes excellent flour.

There are besides those we have enumerated, several other varieties of spring wheat, which we do not find described, and with which we are not acquainted, as the Black Sea and Tea Wheat, which are probably mere varieties, which have been modified by climate and culture.

The white, or spring or summer wheats, flourish best on light soils. The ground however, requires to be well pulverized. A good preparation is a clover ley, ploughed in May, and sown the 15th, in this latitude, so as to escape the grain worm. The straw of spring wheat is generally shorter than that of the winter varieties. The berry less plump, the flour less abundant and darker, but equally nutritious.

We are well assured that the genuine Italian Spring Wheat, sent to this market by Jay Hathaway, Esq. of Rome, Oneida county, New York, can be obtained in this city of Mr. S. L. Pierce, Bull's Head, north Third street. This grain may be sown with advantage in this region, as late as the end of April.

DR. HAWK'S LECTURE

BEFORE THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The first of a series of lectures before the New York Historical Society was delivered on Tuesday evening the 16th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, of St. Thomas' Church, in this city. The room in the Stuyvesant Institute, where the lecture was given, was filled to overflowing at an early hour, and many went away unable to obtain an entrance. The subject of the lecture was "Pocohontas," the whole of which was interesting in the extreme. It was a splendid exhibition of eloquence and oratory, and was one of the most successful efforts of the talented lecturer. As this was intended as an introduction to the course, the lecturer began by alluding to the worth of the society in whose behalf he appeared—the great importance of information and research in regard to the history of our own country—the claims of such a study upon our deepest attention—the interest which hangs over the scanty history of the red man of our forest—and the many thrilling tales of fact which embellish the short page of their history since the coming of the white man among them. Of these he selected the story of Pocohontas, the princely daughter of Powhatan, as the subject of some remarks. And the tale he told, though combining the common historical facts on that point, was listened to by hundreds, with breathless attention, who had never supposed it susceptible of being wrought up in so new and inviting a manner. And the Rev. gentleman treated the subject, not merely as the *historian* would, or the *orator*, but as the *Christian* too. He mentioned the parentage of that Indian girl—her extraordinary interest in the fate of Smith—the self-denying and hazardous acts by which she saved his life, once and again—her preserving the colony of Jamestown from the horrors of starvation—her capture by the settlers, and residence of two years in the colony—her conversion to Christianity, and her baptism—her marriage, and visit to England—and finally her death. All this was told in such a strain as to add ten-fold interest to those already interesting facts. The lecturer mentioned in a particular manner the marked providence of Almighty God, as exhibited in his preparing a way before us, as a people, in this new world; more particularly, as displayed in his sweeping away by sickness the Indians of Plymouth, and thus leaving their lands to be claimed by none but a feeble band of pilgrims—as regards the settlement of Maryland—and in the miraculous rescue of Smith from death, by Pocohontas, and the consequent preservation of the colonies of Virginia. Pocohontas was "the first fruits" of Christianity among the Indians of North America. And the solemn scene at the baptismal font, when she took the vows of God upon her, was portrayed in lively and glowing colors. There, in that primitive church of Jamestewn, might be seen the belted knight in armor—the more humble colonist, with musket in one hand and the word of God in the other—the meek minister who had forsaken his home in the old world, to follow the fortunes of his flock in the new—the swarthy Indians that had come in from the forest—all gazing with intense interest upon the solemn scene. Such was the complexion of this interesting lecture, which it is to be hoped may be repeated, for the benefit of those who were deprived of hearing its first delivery; or at least that it may be printed, by the Historical Society, for the benefit and information of all.

N. Y. Evangelist.

SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

THAMES TUNNEL.—The Thames tunnel is so far executed as to extend seven hundred and sixty feet, or to within one hundred and eighty feet of low water mark on the Middlesex shore. Both archways are brilliantly illuminated with gas, and the entrance for visiters, at one shilling each, is by an easy staircase. It is now thirteen years since it was commenced. The design is to form a communication under the river between Rotherhite and Wapping, to consist of two parallel archways, thirteen hundred feet long and fourteen feet wide, having the partition wall pierced by a series of arched passages to allow access from one to the other. The crown of the tunnel is fifteen feet below the bed of the river, and the approaches are formed by spiral descents of easy declivity. If accomplished—and the scheme promises a successful result—it will be one of the most extraordinary substructions of modern times.

EMBALMING.—A French chemist at Paris, M. Gannal, announces the discovery of the means, simple and economical, of preserving the human body, by a new process of embalmment and *mumiefication*, for an indefinite time, the features presenting the expression of sleep only. The expense varies from three hundred to two thousand francs. A company is formed to guarantee the preservation. The Academies of Science and Medicine and the Council of Health have addressed the Minister of Commerce and Public Works in approval of the plan.

NEW PRINTING MACHINE.—Mr. Thomas Trench, of Ithaca, New York, is constructing his patent Printing Press at the Speedwell Works near Morristown. The *Jerseyman* mentions that it is to be attached to one of the Paper Mills in the place, and describes it as follows:

"The Press takes the paper immediately from the Paper machine, prints it on both sides, and passes it through drying cylinders, which presses it smooth; thus in one operation, and within the space of *three minutes*, the pulp is taken from the mill, and a book of 350 pages is ready for the binder. The paper is printed in one continuous sheet, thus a whole edition can readily be printed, rolled up, and sent any distance. Mr. Trench had on his Press "*Cobb's Juvenile Reader*," of 216 pages, of which he presented us a sheet of about 70 feet, neatly printed, and which can be examined at our office.

"This new printing machine will cause a complete revolution in the art of printing, and greatly diminish the price of standard works and school books. Hereafter, we suspect, orders will be given for Bibles, Spelling-books, &c. &c. by the *mile*, instead of the *volume*, as in former time; but be that as it may, a sheet of five miles in length can be made with nearly the same ease as one of fifty or a hundred feet."

The Leipsic Gazette announces a discovery made by Dr. Encke, professor of astronomy at Berlin, that the planet Saturn has three rings instead of only two, as hitherto believed.

ANTI-COMBUSTION DISCOVERED.—We have now before us a piece of muslin, which, on being put into the flame of a candle, or thrown into the fire, merely carbonises, without flaming; so that any woman, dressed in materials so prepared, cannot be burnt by any of those accidents by which the young and the aged too often suffer the most painful deaths. The finest colours are not affected by the process. It is equally applicable to every substance, from the canvass of a ship-of-war to the finest lace—for the curtains of beds, the furniture of rooms, the coverings of sofas, and all those materials which often cause conflagration. It also prevents the attacks of mildew. Papers subjected to great heat only carbonise, and leave the writing, or the numbers and value of bank notes legible. The general utility of this discovery will command attention. We understand that a foreign government has commanded its use, and that a company is forming here for its immediate introduction. The process, like all useful things, is simple in the extreme, and about as expensive as starching a dress.

LONG YARNS.

It is stated in Mr. Baine's History of the Cotton Manufacture, that the manufacture of cotton thread has arrived at such a state of perfection, that "350 hanks to the pound, have been produced, each measureing 840 yards, and the whole amounting to 167 miles."

This a pretty long thread, but Mr. Murray, in a pamphlet published in England, on the *Phormium Tenax*, or New Zealand flax, states that a pound of flax has furnished a much longer thread than the above. He says there have been specimens of linen thread, the value of which has exceeded its weight in gold; and there is to be seen at Valenciennes, in France, 2 pounds weight of flaxen thread, intended for the finest specimens of French lace, valued at 250 pounds sterling, and the length of thread is 2,390,800 yards, or about 450 miles, making the length of thread from one pound of flax 225 miles.—*London Paper.*

SHUT THE DOOR!

The improvements of the age advance rapidly. Only a few years since the blind were taught to read, and the dumb almost to talk, and now the course of improvement seems to be to use machinery instead of talking. One of the most admirable machines we have seen of this kind is Richardson's Eccentric Door Springs, which will eventually make the words at the head of this article completely obsolete. We open the door with scarcely any pressure, step in, and this prompt servant closes it so quietly, and so effectually, that there seems some magic in the movement. It is a new construction, by a spiral spring and lever, and is worthy general examination and use. Many of them are put up in Portsmouth; we understand Messrs. D. D. & A. Q. Wendall are the agents for New Hampshire.—*Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal.*

Mr. Sully, it will be remembered, lately sailed for England, to try for a time his skill as a painter in a new field. The queen of England is to sit to him for a full length portrait, and doubtless others will follow her example, and our townsman thus find profitable occupation for his masterly pencil.

The Royal Society of London has conferred the Copley gold medal upon M. Becquerel for his works on the application of electricity to chemistry, geology, and physiology.

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